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REPORTAGE ON 34TH CEMA SESSION MEETING IN PRAGUE

Lazar 17 June Speech

LD172309 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Prague: Addressing the Tuesday meeting of the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, pointed out:

The CEMA Executive Committee should make still greater endeavors in the future for exploring the factors whose better knowledge can assist a faster advancement of socialist economic integration which serves our common good. "In our view, in its analyses and naturally in its guidance and organizational activity, the Executive Committee should pay much more attention than at present to exploring the possibilities whose utilization can help us overcome more fruitfully the unfavourable influences emanating from the present-day international and world economic situation.

"The 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party resolved that, moderating the pace of growth, our country should lay greater emphasis on improving efficiency, on evolving a more economical production structure and on a more rational utilization of the available resources. If we don't do so, we cannot overcome the disadvantages accruing from the changes in the world economic situation and particularly from the multifold increase in energy and raw material prices. These have upset the balance of our national economy. It is in our basic interest to change this situation and that is why restoration of economic balance enjoys priority over everything else in our economic policy.

"We want to create bases for a favourable economic situation basically and essentially through the modernization of product structure, abolition of uneconomical production, reduction of relative material and energy consumption and vigorous enhancement in our competitiveness in foreign markets.

"Pursuing the above economic goals in 1979 and in the current year so far,we have recorded considerable advancement in reducing the deficit in our trade with capitalist countries. This could be done through an increase of exportable production and vigorous curtailment of imports, as well as by reducing the domestic consumption of the produced national income. The living standard of the population, however, has been maintained practically at the level of the preceding year. Besides, several austerity measures have been taken to cut public spending."

Continuing his speech at the CEMA session in Prague, the Hungarian prime minister said:

"Besides our own efforts, we consider the further development of the international division of labour--especially the socialist economic integration--as the most important condition in attaining our aims. For us the constant and the fastest possible development of wide-ranging economic relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries are decisively important. For us this forms an indispensable condition for creating secure bases for our national economic plans and for the continued progress in our socialist development. We consider it as the main task also of the current session to concentrate on the exploration and exploitation of the reserves latent in the further development of our cooperation.

"When we discuss the questions of our cooperation's timely and long-term development, we cannot leave it out of consideration that the extremist reactionary circles of capitalist countries trying to reverse the process of detente have sharpened the international situation.

The above, coupled with the fact that certain capitalist states are stepping up overt and covert discrimination against socialist countries, is endangering the achievements recorded so far in economic relations.

"On this occasion, too, we affirm our joint determination with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries to defend international detente. On our part we will whole-heartedly support every endeavour aimed at continuing political and military detente, and we back the preservation and further development of mutually advantageous economic relations among countries with divergent social systems.

"As far as the CEMA's international relations are concerned, we have to place greater emphasis on strengthening our political and economic cooperation with developing countries with special regard to the nations developing towards socialism," concluded the Hungarian head of government.

Babiuch 17 June Speech

AU191045 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened its debates in Prague today. The Polish delegation, led by Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and prime minister, is taking part in the debates. The Polish premier delivered a speech during today's debates.

Positively sizing up the CEMA acitvity on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Polish Government, Premier Edward Babiuch said that the present session is being held in a complex and difficult international situation. The activation of imperialist and cold-war forces--reflected in the escalation of the arms race, in the attempts to pursue a policy from the position of force, and in creating and aggravating tension--casts a shadow on the favourable prospects for peace and international cooperation opened up by the Helsinki Conference. Being guided by eternally alive Leninist ideas, our community opposes the policy pursued by these forces, by closely cooperating in the defense of gains scored in socialist building, in consolidating the economic potentials of our countries and in the efforts promoting peace and international security.

We have confirmed the will to consistently continue such a policy in the recent declaration of the states-parties of the Warsaw Pact, a document of enormous political importance. We are deeply convinced that a conference on military detente and disarmament, proposed by the socialist countries, would create favourable conditions for working up concrete steps leading to a halt of the arms race in Europe.

In international economic relations, the complex political situation has found its reflection in the tightening by leading capitalist countries of the protectionist tendencies and discriminatory practices against socialist nations. In spite of the resultant difficulties, the CEMA countries last year made a further advance in socio-economic development, and improved the living standards of their societies. An important element of that progress was the further expansion of cooperation among CEMA nations. Poland's trade exchange with CEMA countries rose by nearly 9 percent last year. The exchange of machinery and installations showed an especially fast pace of development. Polish exports of machines and installations to the CEMA countries went up by nearly 20 percent. This came as a result, among other things, of the realization of long-term programs of cooperation adopted at the two previous sessions, and the conclusion of a number of multilateral agreements on specialization and coproduction that have begun to produce their first results. [paragraph continues]

Among agreements concluded last year on specialization and coproduction, and on mutual supplies in 1981-85, we consider particularly important those agreements concerning facilities for enriching solid fuels, metal ores and mineral raw materials for chemistry, mining facilities, means for mechanizing loading and unloading operations, technological facilities for sugar refineries, machine tools for metals--including ones with digital control--basic facilities for freezing purposes, as well as facilities that are indispensable for the protection of the environment.

Assessing positively the achieved progress in specialization and coproduction, we observe that not all opportunities in this field have been exploited. We have to consider that actions need to be taken to broaden and deepen specialization and production, since they constitute a weighty premise of further development and modernization of our economies. In the present conditions, a fundamental issue is the acceleration of scientific-technical development. Hence, particular efforts should be made to accelerate the development of cooperation in the sphere of scientific research, to raise the effectiveness of that cooperation, and to improve the mechanisms of applying scientific-technical achievements in production. Also, international establishments coordinating common research works and common institutes and scientific laboratories, which are being created, should better serve this purpose. Scientific-technical progress should more effectively contribute to solving the problems we are faced with. The problem of key importance is satisfying the demand for fuels and raw materials within the CEMA nations. We should expand and deepen our cooperation in this important field, embracing by that cooperation not only prospecting and exploiting of new fuel and raw material deposits, but also their rational utilization, as well as the possibilities and ways of lowering the rate of power and materials consumption in the development of our economies. There exist vast reserves in this respect.

An important task is the up-grading of economic mechanisms in the cooperation of the CEMA countries, especially the monetary and financial instruments that, better linked with the planning system, could more effectively contribute toward implementing integration undertakings arising from long-term directive programs for cooperation.

Next, Premier Babiuch referred to Poland's relations with the Third World nations. He said that Poland is faithful to the Leninist principles of internationalism, and has been consistently supporting the strivings of nations that liberated themselves from colonial and imperialist exploitation, for strengthening their political sovereignty and attaining economic independence, and for independent administration of their own natural riches. This principal line of Polish foreign policy finds its reflection in the broadening and deepening cooperation with the developing nations, particularly those which chose a noncapitalist road of development. We are taking part in the process of industrialization of those countries. We have delivered to them some 200 industrial plants. To an ever greater extent, we are training expert personnel for those nations. We supply them with technical blueprints and expand industrial cooperation. Based on the principle of mutual advantages, our cooperation with the developing countries is in the interest of all CEMA nations.

The session's draft decision correctly defines current tasks in the sphere of economic cooperation among our countries. Those tasks are of enormous importance. The PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic regard them as an important factor in the socioeconomic development of the countries of our community.

Strougal 17 June Speech

LD172010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Speech given in the name of the Czechoslovak delegation by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal premier, during the debate on 17 June at the 34th CEMA session in Prague--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The Czechoslovak delegation approves the assessment of the activities of CEMA during the period between the previous session and today's session. The report of the Executive Committee notes the multifarious cooperation between member countries during the past period in which a number of important joint and bilateral ventures were carried out. This is borne out, for instance, by the fact that the most important venture--the Soyuz gas pipeline--has already reached its planned capacity. Also, additional capacities for the production of iron ore raw materials, ferro-alloys and asbestos have been commissioned, and deliveries have started to states which took part in the construction. In our country, too, in Czechoslovakia, we are gradually putting some important projects into operation, projects which are important for our participation in socialist economic integration. These include capacities for the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations and for the manufacture of tubes, the completion of the construction of the transit gas pipeline, and other things.

In our opinion organs of the council correctly directed their activities to clarifying and explaining the basis of cooperation during the next 5- and 10-year periods. Certain progress has been made in implementing measures which are contained in long-term target cooperation programs. The coordination of the 5-year plans of member states has entered its final stage. In addition to the agreements already prepared and concluded in the spheres of fuels, energy and raw materials, those which involve engineering are also of considerable importance to the Czechoslovak economy. We have in mind the agreement on international specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of machinetools and agricultural machinery, tractors, equipment for the extraction and treatment of fuels, as well as the agreement on specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of computing equipment, which is to be signed in the course of our session.

In our view, the agreements concluded in the field of specialization and cooperation in production, and the subsequent deliveries of specialized products, should in the future be the decisive element not only in ensuring the dynamism of mutual trade but, above all, in raising the effectiveness of engineering products both among producers and users. In this regard, we consider it to be correct that the proposals to improve international specialization and cooperation in production, which have been prepared by the CEMA Standing Committee for Engineering, direct work specifically toward raising technical standards and the quality of the products manufactured. However, it is necessary to insist consistently that agreements contain concrete measures in this respect.

We are again to approve measures for ensuring the requirements for technically progressive, specialized machines and equipment and for eliminating undesirable imports, including the necessary components, from capitalist states. It is necessary to say openly that in this respect we have not yet succeeded in achieving a desirable turnabout. Organs of the council as well as relevant institutions of our states should more deeply and speedily analyze the reasons for this state of affairs and create conditions for a more successful solution of this key problem.

Naturally, we are aware of the complexities and difficulties linked with the preparation of agreements on joint fulfilment of long-term target programs. However, relevant organs of CEMA should not be reconciled to the fact that, in the case of a number of important ventures, the preparation of relevant agreements is lagging behind. This is unfavorably reflected in the preparation of national economic plans for the next 5-year period and also in the fulfillment of long-term target programs.

In all our states we attach primary importance to intensive factors of economic growth and to the raising of the efficiency and quality of work. Above all, the full utilization of the current findings of science and technology plays a decisive role in the fulfillment of these aims. The scientific-technical potentials of our community, especially that of the USSR, offers us all possibilities, and how they are used depends on our mutual cooperation. It is clear from the report of the Executive Committee that the extent of scientific-technical cooperation is considerable, and the talks conducted between our scientific-technical institutions are numerous. But if we compare their contribution with the exacting needs of the coming period, the results achieved cannot satisfy us at all. The disproportionately long process of introducing the results of scientific-technical progress into production and the insufficient interrelation of scientific-technical cooperation with the needs of specialization and coordination of production and of other spheres represent weak points which demand a more energetic solution. That is why we welcome the proposal that the next session should deal concretely with these issues.

Esteemed comrades, we would again like to recall on this occasion that necessary attention must be paid to improving the mechanisms of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, since practice will raise a number of issues in this regard. I have in mind above all the spheres of prices, foreign currency financing, credit relations, the problem of tariffs in international transport and the perfection of the legal bases of our cooperation. In this regard we assess positively the results that have been achieved in the clarification of mutual relations between member states vis-a-vis the pricing of goods exchanged in mutual commerce. We especially appreciate the attitude of the USSR in the multilateral talks to create a basis for the setting of contractual prices for the years 1981-1985. At the same time, (?we consider) that, within the framework of our organization, greater attention should also be paid to questions which arise directly in connection with the implementation of the principle of pricing accepted within CEMA. This primarily involves the level of prices of mutually granted services in foreign trade, the level of rates of transit transport tariffs, the securing of equivalence in the accounting of non-commercial payments, and the preservation of the real value of claims and obligations expressed in convertible rubles. Unfortunately we have to note in this case that, despite certain work carried out within organs of CEMA, these questions remain unresolved, which understandably does not contribute to a development and strengthening of integration (?links).

In accordance with the tasks of the comprehensive program, we pay constant attention in party and state bodies to preparing and concluding measures aimed at developing and raising the effectiveness of the economies of the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We actively assist in their fulfilment both on a bilateral and multilateral basis. We proceed similarly in granting help and in developing cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We believe that, in regard to the principles of the foreign policy of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Government and in regard to our economic possibilities, in the future we will give these states help and develop mutual relations with them on the basis of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

We are convinced that these relations will grow into mutually advantageous cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, the current development of the world economy and the efforts of imperialism circles to sharpen the international situation make even more urgent the need to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community as well as to increase the role, the prestige and the capacity of CEMA to act. The CPCZ and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will do everything in the future to assist actively in the fulfillment of this mission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

18 June Topics

ID182150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The 34th CEMA session continued in its 2d day in Prague today. In their speeches, the heads of individual delegations appreciated the activities of CEMA and its Executive Council, as well as the results of coordination of economic plans of the CEMA member states for the years 1981-1985. At the same time, they stressed that coordination is taking place in a new situation which will influence for a long time the future economic development of the socialist community. The changes which have occurred in the world economy, and in international trade, have rendered more difficult conditions for acquiring raw materials, fuel and energy, and are accompanied by attempts on the part of imperialist states to exploit economic relations for political pressure and blackmail.

Representatives of CEMA member states also paid considerable attention to the fulfillment of long-term target programs of cooperation, to a further intensification of production cooperation and specialization in engineering, to the development of cooperation in agriculture, to improvement of all types of transportation, and to production and exchanges of consumer goods. Cooperation and specialization are among the important intensive factors of development of the economies of CEMA member states. They must, therefore, set targets which will bear comparison with expected developments in the world and which will be reflected in the higher effectiveness of the national economy.

A long-term expansion of the fuel, energy and raw materials base is of key importance--as was stressed at the session--for all countries. The construction of nuclear power stations will play an ever more important role.

The main directions of further activities of CEMA for the 1980's were stressed in a speech by the head of the Soviet delegation, Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He analyzed in detail the current economic situation in the world, and with a number of examples from various spheres of the national economy, indicated concrete ways for further perfecting the council's activities and for intensifying the economic cooperation of member states of the community. He stressed that socialist countries possess such resources that they are able by means of joint efforts to resolve and master tasks and problems awaiting them in the next decade and in the future, to ensure an all-round development of production forces and a consistent and purposeful growth of the economies of the socialist community.

NIGER AGREES TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

AU181919 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Niger, proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR MARTINEZ LEGORETA ARRIVES 16 JUNE

AU162016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Omar Martinez Legoreta the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania arrived in our country today.

INCREASED PRODUCTION, EXPORT OF ELECTRIC POWER REPORTED

AU181153 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Jun 80

["During the Last 8 Years, Albania's Export of Electric Power Has Increased 10 Fold"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA)--The Albanian electric industry is developing with high rates satisfying ever more better the mounting demands of the various economic and socio-cultural branches and sectors as well as the mounting demands of the population for electric power.

Today, Albania produces 322 times more electric power than in pre-liberation and 15 times more than in 1960. During the current year alone the production of electric power will be 1.8 times higher than that of the 3 first five years plans taken together. Alongside with the increase of the consumption of electric power by various sectors of economy, the electric power is being increasingly used also by the population. Thus, in Albania for the current year alone, the consumption of the electric power per capita will be 13.6 times higher than in 1960.

Having considerable hydro-electric reserves, many hydropower stations such as "V.I. Lenin", "Karl Marx" and "Friedrich Engels", "J.V. Stalin" and a hydropower station in Vau I Dejes on the Drini River have been built in Albania during years of the socialist five year plan. Another hydro-power project, that of Fierza is likewise being concluded on this river, and work has commenced for the construction of that of Koman. Nearly 80 percent of the overall production of the electric power is produced by the hydropower stations and only 20 percent by the thermo-power stations.

The rapid increase of the production of electric power brought about also the possibility of the complete electrification of the country's countryside since 1970. Apart from this, Albania has for years been exporter of the electric power. At present, as against 1973, the amount of the exported electric power has increased 10.2 times.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RECEIVES UNESCO'S M'BOW

AU180859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] On 18 June Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, received Amadou Makhtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general. The meeting was attended by Mariya Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the National Commission on UNESCO, and Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to UNESCO.

BCP CONGRESS GREETS ETHIOPIAN WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

AU180803 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Apparent text of greeting message from the BCP Central Committee to the delegates of the first congress of the commission on establishing the party of the Ethiopian working people]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of Bulgaria's communists, the BCP Central Committee is sending to you, the delegates of the first congress of the commission on establishing the party of the Ethiopian working people, militant greetings and wishes for successful work.

The Bulgarian communists, who sincerely admire the historic successes the Ethiopian people achieved after the 1974 revolution, are convinced that the decisions of your congress will be a new and important step towards consolidating the revolutionary achievements in Ethiopia, organizational uniting of the Ethiopian revolutionaries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and building a revolutionary party of the working people.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the BCP will further march together with the Ethiopian revolutionaries and the friendly Ethiopian people in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, against internal and foreign reaction, and for building the new and just society in socialist Ethiopia.

BCP GREETS ALGERIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU180810 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Apparent text of greeting message of the BCP Central Committee to the extraordinary congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Bulgarian communists and working people, is sending warmest greetings to the delegates of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front] party extraordinary congress, and wishes them fruitful work.

Your congress, which is to discuss the new 5-year plan on Algeria's socio-economic development and some matters pertaining to the structure and activity of the party organs, will doubtlessly mark a new stage in the struggle to implement the ideals of the Algerian revolution, and strengthen the progressive transformation in accordance with the path of socialist orientation chosen by the Algerian people. There is no doubt that the congress decisions will contribute to strengthening the FLN leading role in building the new society, as well as increasing Algeria's deserved role and authority in the struggle of the peoples of Africa, the Middle East and the entire world against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace, security and social progress.

The Bulgarian communists highly value the strong friendship and multifaceted cooperation which have been consolidated between our countries and peoples. We are convinced that relations between the BCP and the Algerian FLN party, which are a long-lasting nature, will further develop and strengthen in the interest of the Bulgarian and Algerian peoples, and in the name of our common struggle for peace and a happier future for the people.

Long live the Algerian FLN party! Let the cooperation between the BCP and the FLN party strengthen and develop!

MIKHAYLOV, BCP DELEGATION ON VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

For Kabul media reportage on the visit of Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and a BCP delegation to Afghanistan at the invitation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, see the Afghanistan section of the 19 June South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NATIONAL AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA

AU132045 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Solidarity With the Struggle Against Apartheid"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--The Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa has voiced the anxiety of the Bulgarian public over the escalation of terror and reprisals in the South African Republic against various strata of the population--students, workers, church figures and intellectuals.

In a declaration to the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, it is stressed that the present events in South Africa coincided with the "bloody Wednesday" of 1976 (June 16), when more than 600 people were executed and some 1200 were wounded at the time of the Soweto riots.

The Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa expresses its whole-hearted support to the struggle against apartheid waged by the South African patriots headed by the African National Congress. The firm conviction of the Bulgarian people that the day when this struggle will come to a successful end is not far, too, is stressed in the declaration.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PROTESTS 'REPRISALS' IN CHILE

AU181920 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile came out with a protest declaration against the new wave of reprisals in Chile.

It is said in it: The indignation of the Bulgarian public has been aroused by the new [words indistinct] of the Chilean fascist junta. The Bulgarian public insists that an end be put to the reprisals in Chile, that the illegal arrests and trials against innocent people be terminated, that the human, the trade union and the political rights of the Chilean people be restored, that Chilean emigrants be allowed to return home. The declaration expresses conviction that in spite of the terror and violence, freedom and democracy will triumph in Chile.

BILAK RETURNS FROM VISIT TO HUNGARY 18 JUNE

LD190206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, ended his visit to Hungary today and returned to Czechoslovakia.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD172328 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A meeting of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtica took place here Tuesday. Questions of mutual goods exchange and perspectives of economic cooperation development were discussed.

JAKES RECEIVES CPSU OFFICIAL DEMIDENKO

LD181654 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received in Prague the member of the CPSU Central Committee, Vasily Demidenko, first secretary of the north Kazakhstan Obkom, who is leading a group of Soviet lecturers who have come to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the course of their friendly meeting they discussed experiences in the implementation of party policy in agriculture and the food industry.

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROJECT WITH SOVIET UNION DESCRIBED

LD190858 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The nuclear power plant at Jaslovske Bohunice in west Slovakia, a project of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, is one of the youngest and most reliable sources in Czechoslovakia's energy system.

Similar plants of the Voronezh type, with VVER-440 light water reactors, are already in operation in Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, and another one is being built in Hungary.

The project, with a capacity of 880 megawatts, was provided for by a 1970 Czechoslovak-Soviet government agreement. Designs were made by the Prague enterprise Energoprojekt in cooperation with Leningrad's Teploelektroprojekt. The Soviet Union supplied equipment for the primary section. The secondary section was manufactured in Czechoslovakia and nuclear fuel is supplied by the Soviet Union. All erection work and start-up of the plan were done by Czechoslovak organizations with the help of Soviet specialists.

The construction and start-up of both energy units took 85 months. 68 months elapsed from the beginning of building work till the first unit was put into operation in December 1978, which is one of the shortest periods on similar projects in CMEA states and much under the average of 80 months that nuclear power plants of a similar capacity take to build in advanced capitalist states.

Until recently, Czechoslovakia's energy consumption was covered by coal in 60 per cent, oil and natural gas 37 per cent and water energy 3 per cent. At present 5 per cent is already supplied by nuclear power, which is promising for the future in view of Czechoslovakia's limited coal resources, preferential use of oil and natural gas for chemical products and dependence of water resources on the weather.

CPCZ GREETS ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CONGRESS

AU180733 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "Message of Greeting"]

[Text] Prague, 14 June--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the National Liberation Front of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the occasion of its extraordinary congress.

The message says, among other things, that the Czechoslovak people who have always stood on the side of the valiant Algerian people in their just struggle against colonial oppression, for freedom and independence, are following with sincere admiration and revolutionary solidarity the building efforts and admirable successes of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria achieved on the path of its independent development.

The objectives for which the National Liberation Front of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria strive are close to the Czechoslovak people, who are building an advanced socialist society in their country.

We are convinced--the message says further--that the congress will be another significant contribution on the path of the realization of the demanding tasks which your party has set up for itself. We believe that friendship and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries, their nations and political parties will continue to successfully deepen and develop in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

HUSAK GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER ON CONGRESS

AU180736 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Telegram to Ethiopia; Comradely Greeting to Participants in the First COPWE Congress"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the commission for organizing the workers' party of Ethiopia, the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, the following greetings telegram on the occasion of the First Congress of COPWE--the vanguard party of Ethiopian workers:

Esteemed Comrade:

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of all Czechoslovak communists and in my own name I am sending to you and all participants in the First Congress of COPWE--the vanguard party of Ethiopian workers--comradely greetings and cordial congratulations.

We sincerely welcome such a significant step as the establishment of the first political party of workers, farmers, soldiers and progressive intelligentsia, a party armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This joyous event constitutes the strengthening of the international communist and workers' movement and of the world forces of progress and peace. It is a historical milestone in the life of the Ethiopian people and important step in strengthening the foundations of the revolution and its further development toward socialism. Thus, the Ethiopian revolution is acquiring a mighty force that will lead the people of your country along the path of social progress toward the construction of socialism and happy future.

We are glad to be able on this occasion to state that mutual relations between our countries are successfully developing to the benefit of our nations. Equally, our sincere wish is to develop comradely relations and cooperation between our parties in the interest of the people of our two countries.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish the Ethiopian people further significant successes in the build-up of their country, in their efforts for the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

AVERSION TO 'RISK-TAKING' AMONG EXECUTIVES CRITICIZED

AU171743 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Frantisek Zdobina article in the column "Let Us Think About It Together": "The Courage to Take Risks"]

[Excerpts] The letter is anonymous. However, one can sense from it what position its author occupies.... He complains that he and others are required to take risks but that no one has yet worked out exact rules for the "steps into the unknown." He writes: "When we take risks and are successful everything is okay. We can expect applause, recognition and bonuses. Alas, woe to you if the risk-taking results in a defeat. One inspection follows, then another and each of them would love to flay you. Therefore, whenever we are uncertain we appeal to the higher bodies for advice. Others, in turn, are hiding behind the position of the party or trade union organization...."

The author is evidently a director or some other leading worker in industry.

We have selected this letter for our column "Let Us Think About It Together" because it expresses the opinion of some leading workers and because it is highly topical. "Risk-taking and accountability" is a relatively frequent topic of discussion nowadays, both among theoreticians and practicians.

Someone may argue that in our country the development of the economy is based on plan, that it is oriented toward designated goals, that the fundamental relations within the economy are computed by cybernetic machines. The importance of risk-taking should thus be on the decline. Why then do the leading party and state representatives appeal in their speeches to the leading workers, urging them to be enterprising, to try new methods and undergo healthy risks?

Deplorably, even the socialist economy cannot avoid the dangers stemming from risk-taking. We have to reckon with them because accidents cannot be ruled out in our activity; the number of various unpredictable influences is growing with each step ahead.

He who does not take risks has a rather comfortable life, only such people have never accomplished a great deal. The way ahead does not go with the flow but goes against the current of habits, routine, self-indulgence and smug complacency.

Those leading workers who are willing and capable of taking reasonable risks certainly represent the majority in our country. Yet there are also plenty of the other kind. Their "philosophy" can be discovered in signs as well as in facts, for instance, in the fact that in defiance of all warnings some of the enterprises are again cumulating their tasks for the end of the year. They assume that if they fail to "fulfill" them their plan will be adjusted downward at a later date (which will not happen). The preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan also indicates a great deal. To reduce dangers stemming from the risks of business ventures many directors demand the greatest possible inputs while the planned results proposed by them are lower than those envisaged by the directive.

The system that has been in force until now tolerated such a course of action. However, the new stage mapped out by the set of measures for perfecting the planned management system of the national economy will require changes and will place steadily increasing demands on the leading workers. It will force them, whether they like it or not, increasingly to make other decisions in conditions of uncertainty and to take risks. (By the way: Only conditions of uncertainty reveal one's talent for management).

True, vocies have already made themselves heard that things will not be as bad as they seem, but that does not apply in this case. No one indulges in the illusion that people's thinking, used to the old ways, can be changed overnight. Management is, in view of its complexity and structure, marked strongly by inertia; it has a tendency to adopt new elements only slowly and gradually. The great number of people in the managerial apparatus (200,000 employees) and their organizational habits also play a role. We will come across people who will be trying to circumvent the regulations of the set of measures. They may even be successful in it for a time. However, the main principles will inevitably assert themselves in the end: He who will not undertake socialist business ventures, who will not be capable of seeking and discovering new ways of fulfilling the increasingly exacting tasks and who will not find the strength to take healthy risks will fail. He will have to go, regardless of his past merits.

That may seem cruel at first glance. However, there is no other way. The [new] system and its requirements are nothing but a reflection of the changes brought by the third industrial revolution in the conditions of the socialist economy and an expression of the discovery that in the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution the scope of management grows twice as fast as production itself and the demands on the quality of management at an even faster rate.

In the discussions on risk-taking the objection is often raised that the consequences of taking risks in decision-making are not regulated in an exact manner. The same objection was also raised by the author of the letter to our editorial office. It is true that many of our laws lack direct provisions on risk-taking and that the amendments that have been published are very heterogeneous. However, does this fact suffice to make the argument legitimate? After all, others--even though working in the same conditions--were not afraid of taking risks. The Meopta plant in Brno was the first enterprise to introduce the production of precision mold castings of rigid integrated polyurethane foam. They were risking a shortfall of Kcs8 million, but did not shrink from it.

What do we want to stress by using this example? That if everyone demanded before each step guarantees that failure would not effect him in any way (which is practically impossible) risk-taking would lose its purpose and mission and another extreme would set in. It would be squandered!

If the Meopta plant demanded beforehand all kinds of guarantees and went around to all the lawyers in the area, it would probably still be using old technology and would have by now given up hope of being first in our country, for lack of courage.

Yes, courage--because risk-taking presupposes a certain personal bravery.

TESAR REVIEWS EAST BOHEMIAN REGION'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU180935 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Tesar, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's East Bohemian Regional Committee: "With Determination and Consistency; Communists in the Fight for the Implementation of the Party's Economic Policy"]

[Excerpts] The East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee analyzed and balanced the results of last year in good time, and also assessed the tasks of 1980 and the ensuring of them.

Industrial production in the region had increased, in keeping with the plan, by more than 3 percent. The volume of construction work increased 6.5 percent. The share of material costs was 0.43 percent lower than planned, which meant a savings of Kcs151 million. A slight growth of shift intensity was noted, particularly in machine-operating jobs.

However, we have failed to overcome certain weakness. For instance, 10 enterprises have a Kcs400-million debt in production, and exports to nonsocialist countries have been underfulfilled 0.1 percent. In the building industry we have not made up for the shortfall at the beginning of last year, and the plan was underfulfilled 0.8 percent. A number of enterprises have not implemented the priority increase of labor productivity against the increase of average wages. Except as regards poultry for slaughter and eggs for consumption, the agricultural production plan was not fulfilled. In plant production the shortfall was particularly striking in cereals, industrial sugar beets and oleaginous crops, but the results of this year's fulfillment of milk production show that we cannot explain the nonfulfillment everywhere and in everything by unfavorable weather conditions.

We reject the trend to drag party bodies into decisions on production problems, or to make the organization chairman and apparatus workers work as dispatchers, supply procurers or arbiters. The specific economic tasks must be ensured by those responsible for them. From the executives we demand more efficient and responsible management, the consolidation of discipline and better organization of the production process. Experience confirms that a low level of responsibility and management quality at individual levels hampers the development of initiative, and it is absolutely impermissible to intentionally cover up shortcomings and difficulties.

We all have both the right and the duty to criticize shortcomings, but the main thing is that criticism should be businesslike, constructive and particularly specific. [paragraph continues]

We must therefore make an effort and concretely analyze the causes of shortcomings, determine the specific responsibility and also take steps to resolve them.

It is the duty of communists to head this struggle, since satisfying the people and an attentive attitude to their needs and worries is the purpose of our party's policy. It is also the communists' duty to ward off mere petty criticism, primarily spread by small-minded petty bourgeois--by people always wanting everything from socialism, but doing very little for it.

It can be said that most leading workers in our region are working responsibly; they are familiar with their work and they are consistently fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them. On the other hand we also have workers who refuse to be concerned about common matters. They evade the solution of complicated situations and the undertaking of necessary and healthy risks. They wait for instructions "from above" and show little initiative of their own. They circumvent shortcomings, shift responsibility to others and explain failures by objective difficulties alone.

The necessary prerequisite of a most emphatic progress is the consistent orientation toward consolidating the working discipline and utilizing all working material resources. We cannot tolerate half-hearted solutions here. We still encounter instances when responsible executives often overlook cases of various manifestations of low working morale, but the solution of such "rejects" is not the concern of the government or general management, but of the responsible executive in every working place, of the trade union organization and the production conference. In this respect many production conferences are not fulfilling their mission.

The battle for quality cannot leave people indifferent. We have enterprises in the region which achieve outstanding results, but we also have enterprises which are lagging in the technical standards of their products. We have also encountered instances when poor-quality products were consciously produced. Where is the old saying about the golden Czech hands? Where is the pride and conscience of workers and technicians, who have allowed rejects to come from their plant?

Naturally we must count on the fact that the measures that are now being introduced will not be received with open arms by everybody and they will not suit everyone, but the interests of a healthy development of the economy demand that matters and problems be solved consistently from the viewpoint of the society and for its benefit--and not through intolerable compromises and concessions.

We must consistently push through the principle that the higher the function a person has, the higher the demands placed on him. There is no other way if we want to improve the quality of management and organization work. The analysis has shown us that the activities of many executives extensively reveal traits that linger on from the past. This shows a failure to grasp the changes in internal and external conditions. We also have extreme cases, even if only isolated ones, of bad relationships between the functionaries of basic party organizations and leading economic workers. Such instances must be solved in time.

We are aware that it is a complicated and long-term process to overcome habits in the people's thinking and acting. It is not an easy path, but it is imperative in order to convince people that it is possible to achieve progress primarily by one's own honest work.

'ORIENTATION' OF YOUNG ARTISTS QUESTIONED

AU181003 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 13 Jun 80 p 6

["Parts" of statement made by Jan Kakos, merited artist, director of the Slovak National Theater and member of the Bratislava City Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), at the committee's plenum session, held on 28 May in Bratislava: "The Criterion Is the All-Social Need"]

[Excerpts] Even among artists one can still find people pretending that the tasks of agitation and propaganda do not concern them, as though they stood outside all artistic or aesthetic categories. Still, I believe that these are primary tasks in many aspects of the social qualifications of art.

IN THE SAME WAY THAT ART IS FREQUENTLY UNDERSCORING ITS EXCLUSIVENESS, IT MUST ALSO REALIZE ITS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

This is also closely connected with the need for a positive example.

As mentioned by the report of the CPSL city committee's Presidium, such examples are really most scarce in our art. On our stages and on television we may repeatedly witness the presentation of mini-stories, mini-worlds and mini-problems, which are presented as real contemporary problems, although they are miles away from the decisive topics and problems moving our society. We also encounter a so-called "critical boldness," which in its last effects merely distorts the main trends of the social process, often into mere cheap invectives; or it narrows the scope of the problem topic, relegating it to kitchens and bedrooms, where the problems are then solved on the level of these environments.

In view of the criteria of appraisal now reigning, for instance, among our reviewers, an uninvolved reader can scarcely grasp which work is a positive contribution. In the ideo-political shaping of what is social awareness and what is not, since this category has somehow silently disappeared from among the criteria of appraisal, the clear-cut "yes-yes" and "no-no" has been lost. The socially marginal and average becomes more and more valuable, according to the subjective viewpoint of the appraiser, and, deplorably, more frequent on the pages of our newspapers than the truly artistic and socially activating values.

For ideo-educational purposes, the orientation of art is also connected with the orientation of artists themselves, and particularly of young artists. In the last decade much has been done in bringing up the young generation of artists and an entire generation of youth. Their political and professional training has been deepened. They are given increasing scope for asserting themselves in all spheres of the society, and thus also in arts, and still we all feel that something is not in order here. We feel that in some youth the kind of necessary enthusiasm and zeal, which always characterized the young generation, is replaced by self-indulgence, duplicity; a kind of mandatory activity, scarcely motivated by the intrinsic longing to express oneself, but by an endeavor to achieve everything and not by a full personal social contribution. I DO NOT THINK THAT THERE ARE TOO FEW TALENTS IN THE YOUNG GENERATION OF ARTISTS, OR THAT--EVEN DESPITE THE MANY PROBLEMS IN THE SPHERE OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING--IT IS UNPREPARED TO PICK UP THE BATON FROM THE MOST STRIKING CONTEMPORARY CREATERS OF THE OLDER AND MIDDLE GENERATION. MY CONCERN IS PRIMARILY WITH THE FIRMNESS OF ORIENTATION OF THE YOUNG ARTISTS' WORLD OUTLOOK, ABOUT THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOCIETY AND ITS NEEDS AND TASKS.

In speaking of this I am understandably not shoving the entire young generation into the same sack. A differentiated process of learning, realization and social activity is taking place in it, and that is why our course in the ideopolitical education must be differentiated. It must turn from the Platonism of proclamations to more active work.

HUSAK ATTENDS ART EXHIBITION MARKING SOVIET LIBERATION

LD181417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] "In the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, an exhibition of new works by Czech and Slovak artists entitled 'Artists Marking the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army' was opened ceremoniously in the riding hall of Prague castle today."

More than 1,900 works of art, selected from the work of almost 2,000 Czech and Slovak graphic artists, provide an overall picture of the active contribution of our graphic art to the shaping of present-day cultural and social life in our country.

MODERNIZATION PLANNED FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY POOL

AU171316 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 14 June on page 1 carries a 900-word report on a press conference given by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, at the agricultural research institute in Chodov on 13 June, in which he tells journalists what in the way of machinery the enterprises controlled by his ministry will deliver to the agricultural sector in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The minister says that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan [ending 31 December 1980] the sector of general engineering will not only fulfill its planned targets as regards deliveries of agricultural machinery and installations, but will even exceed it by Kcs1.8 billion.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan the general engineering sector expects to deliver to agriculture machinery worth Kcs22.5 billion--about the same volume as in the current 5-year plan, the minister says, adding that the general engineering sector has selected 39 vitally important types of machinery, constituting 69 percent of the overall volume, and will regularly check and assess their deliveries.

The deliveries of special purpose trucks with a carrying capacity exceeding 5 tons will be increased to 10,000--and thus, together with normal trucks, various types of trailers and servicing vehicles, the general engineering sector will deliver to agriculture machinery worth about Kcs5.06 billion, the minister says.

The report further mentions that the number of heavy tractors, plows, sowing machines and other agricultural implements will also increase, and that the CSSR will import from its CEMA partners special machinery and equipment for at least Kcs350 million.

In the discussion the long standing problems with spare parts and the increasing consumption of them were mentioned, as was the fact that the number of old type tractors will be reduced from the current 140,000 to 80,000-90,000. They will be replaced by higher performance tractors and trucks, the report states.

PARENTS WARNED OF YOUTH DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM

AU171830 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 11 June 1980 on page 5 carries a 2,400-word article by L. Hruskova entitled "Mother, Father, Do You Know Me Well?," which deals with the problem of drug abuse in the CSSR. The article is based on a research paper by a team of scientists led by psychiatrist V. Vojtik, founder of the department for adolescents of the mental institute in Prague-Bohnice, examining the social roots of drug-taking among young people.

According to Vojtik in 1971 one third of the patients in his department were adolescents "who made excessive use of drugs." By 1974 they accounted for almost one-half of his patients. Even though their share has declined again since then, Vojtik adds: "That does not mean that the problem itself has diminished." Quite to the contrary. Vojtik believes tha although "the problem affects the capitalist states to a far greater degree and for the time being touches upon us only marginally," several aspects of drug abuse in the CSSR give rise to concern: "First of all, it affects increasingly younger age groups. Besides, the composition of the drugs as well as the form of their application is changing for the worse. There is more 'mainlining;' that is, injecting straight into the vein."

Using as a starting point the description of the cases of three "hard-core addicts"--a 17-year-old son of "prominent" parents working abroad; another 17-year-old girl; and a university student, the daughter of a physician--and the results of Vojtik's study conducted among 1,000 adolescents "who have tried it," the article then analyzes the social environment of those susceptible to drug abuse. It notes that "the young people of today who have succumbed to addiction-promoting substances substantially differ in social and psychological terms from others suffering from psychological disorder and, particularly, from healthy youth. In the same way, the families in which they grew up differ from the families of the healthy youth."

According to Hruskova, Vojtik's study revealed the following two basic social patterns among drug-taking young people: "On the one hand there are children, often very talented and overly sensitive, growing up in the midst of an environment that is not capable of providing enough food for that sensitivity nor capable of catering to their inclinations and interests. This is the problem of the so-called 'good families' with domineering, ambitious parents who have an exaggerated interest in their child's social success, of parents who want their child to be the best and to have absolutely everything but cannot--or do not want to, owing to their complacency--devote the necessary time to the child. Later when things do not turn out as they had hoped they begin to assume the opposite attitude toward their child perhaps in the belief that thereby they would stimulate his ambition more.

"On the other hand there are the families where the father drinks 'over and above what is socially acceptable' and the mother lives in constant tension attempting to keep it secret. To cure her headache she constantly takes 'pills.' Pills become a panacea and the notion of their omnipotence is instilled in the mind of the young, immature person. A suitable situation, usually a 'party' then occurs. The parents do not suspect anything, the situation repeats itself a few times and there you are."

Drawing a conclusion from these results of Vojtik's research Hruskova notes that "addiction to drugs does not signal only a serious disturbance in the psychology of the young individual but also in the function of his environment." She concludes her article by saying:

"Is it not our conduct that is the cause of our child's distracted state of mind that tempts him to 'solve' problems by means of dream-like visions? [paragraph continues]

"Do we know enough about the life of the young person growing up next to us whom we are obliged to initiate unharmed into the full stream of life? The fact that the problem is not as pronounced in our country as in the capitalist world does not entitle us to close our eyes to it. No matter how small the number of young people who have succumbed to excessive use of drugs may be, we must not ignore the problem. We must give up our tendency to indifference, to sealing ourselves oft in our own shell...and try to come to understand our children, know how they are spending their leisure time, without losing their confidence. Otherwise a 'surprise' might catch us unaware, and that would be too late."

JAKES ADDRESSES SOUTH MORAVIAN PEACE RALLY IN BRNO

ID152318 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Brno--More than 100,000 people met at a traditional South Moravian rally of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship here on Sunday to express full solidarity with the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and their loyalty to the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Present at the rally were alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Milos Jakes, a delegation of the South Moravian regional committee of the communist party, led by its secretary Karel Neubert, [words indistinct] representatives of the political and [words indistinct]. Among the guests were Soviet Consul General in Brno Vasiliy Malyavko, and a delegation from the Soviet twin region of Voronezh.

The rally was addressed by Milos Jakes who recalled the revolutionary tradition of the peace [word indistinct] the [word indistinct] valley in Brno.

The first rally was held 42 years ago and Klement Gottwald called at it for unity in defence of the republic against German fascism, he said and recalled that this year's rally is held in the spirit of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet army.

In this connection Milos Jakes spoke of the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people, led by the communist party, in the past 35 years. In another part of his speech he dealt with the influence of changed conditions on world markets on the Czechoslovak economy and said that this influence can be overcome only by active work and intensified efforts.

Dealing with the international situation he pointed to the fact that the international developments in the past period require a more energetic struggle for peace and disarmament.

In cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia will make every effort and the struggle for the maintenance of peace, and the continuation of the process of detente. It will contribute to strengthening the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member states standing at the head of (?efforts) for peace and progress. Through initiative at work, the Czechoslovak people will increase the economic strength of the state, and strengthen its alliance with the Soviet Union.

KAEUBLER: WASHINGTON UNJUSTLY DELAYS SALT RATIFICATION

DW181152 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] Today, a year after the signing of SALT II in Vienna, our world should be looking safer, the [words indistinct] would be less acute, and perhaps the negotiating process on a third, more far-reaching agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons would have been started.

The reason why this has not happened, dear listeners, is that the U.S. Congress has still not ratified SALT II a year after it was signed in Vienna. It will not do for Washington, as it does, to hide behind the events in Afghanistan, hoping to exonerate itself. This is a dubious attitude, because some months after the signing in Vienna, long before Afghanistan, a climate was fanned in Washington--I can assure you of that as an eyewitness--aimed at making this agreement fail.

The administration, which should have advocated the speedy enactment of the agreement, did nothing to make SALT II legally valid following 7 years of laborious negotiations. The American responsibility for the implementation of SALT II had been doubtful from the outset. This treaty, which limits the nuclear armaments between two states which have an approximate military parity today, could have taken effect as early as in 1974. Was it not 90 percent complete when Leonid Brezhnev and incumbent President Ford met in Vladivostok? But President Ford arbitrarily sacrificed this treaty, which is so useful to peace, because he was influenced by the illusion of winning the elections with anti-Soviet hysteria.

What happened then? The antidetente faction blackmailed the administration into not ratifying SALT II pending the start of the NATO long-term program; the increase in the arms budget by 5 percent; and the decision on the MX missle, a new generation of intercontinental weapons, and the stationing of medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Ever since the beginning of negotiations on SALT II a large-scale campaign has been underway in the United States to undermine, block and rendering ineffective the treaty which was to make the shift from detente to confrontation impossible. For a treaty of such international importance signed between the USSR and the United States to have its realization still blocked a year after this signing raises serious questions concerning the credibility of the foreign policy pursued in Washington.

It was not just that the socialist states submitted far-reaching proposals from Warsaw in order to halt this fatal course before it would be too late. The cleft between Washington and its allies, too, deepened as a result of this dubious U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. President will feel the consequences when he meets with his partners in Venice at week's end.

Even in the United States, where the SALT discussion has been rigorously quelled so as to clear the road for the course of the arms race, realists such as Cyrus Vance, the former secretary of state, have fewer and fewer qualms about warning the Carter administration that the continued blocking of SALT II will end up in disaster. In view of this pressure the U.S. President found himself compelled recently on several occasions to talk about the hope that SALT II might be ratified after all, yet SALT II does not live on hope.

At the very moment when the Carter administration was exposed to renewed pressure, the [word indistinct] Senate committee demanded an increase in the number of U.S. intercontinental missiles beyond the ceiling agreed in the SALT treaty. Even the Washington POST could not but describe this demand as an attempt to break SALT II apart.

SALT II and the arms race rule each other out. The U.S. President must do more than hope. He must muster the rest of the authority of his administration to enforce the SALT ratification in U.S. Congress lest this historic chance be lost, but there is no indication of that here in Washington.

'SERIOUS' FRG BORDER PROVOCATION REPORTED

ID181556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A serious provocation against the GDR state border took place on 16 June 1980 in the vicinity of Birx, Meiningen Kreis.

Unknown perpetrators entered sovereign GDR territory from FRG territory and carried out an explosive attack against GDR installations. The lives and limbs of GDR citizens were threatened by the irresponsible attack.

The GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs already protested on 10 November 1979 against such explosive attacks and decisively demanded the strong punishment of those guilty, as well as the introduction of measures to prevent such actions that are contrary to international law.

This renewed attack proves unequivocally that so far no measures have been taken by the FRG to prevent provocations against the GDR state border. It is expected that the FRG will now finally take the necessary measures in order to check such actions that are contrary to international law.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS IN ROME WITH ANDREOTTI, COSSIGA

Meeting with Andreotti

ID190310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Rome--Hermann Axen arrived in Rome on Wednesday for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of the president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Giulio Andreotti, executive member of the Christian Democratic Party.

During the day, Hermann Axen and Giulio Andreotti had an extensive exchange of views on topical international questions, on problems of peace and detente in Europe in particular, and on bilateral relations in the Chamber of Deputies building and in the course of a working dinner given by the Italian premier for his guest. Among those present at the working dinner were Italian deputies from different parliamentary groups, including the secretary-general of the Liberal Party, Valerio Zanone.

During the talks between Hermann Axen and Giulio Andreotti, a common will was expressed to do everything possible in a responsible way to defend and advance the cause of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Act. For this, genuine steps toward halting the arms race and towards disarmament were called for.

It was noted that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

The two sides agreed that nothing should be done which could further aggravate the international situation. It was imperative to hold a political dialogue between states, to gradually remove confrontation and to solve the complicated international problems through negotiations. In this context the significance of the forthcoming Madrid meeting and a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe was underlined. Hermann Axen and Giulio Andreotti noted positive developments in the relations between the GDR and Italy. These should be expanded in the interests of both states and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

In the evening a meeting between the GDR politician and the president of the confederation of Italian industry, Vittorio Merloni, was on the agenda.

Meeting With Cossiga

ID190312 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2015 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Hermann Axen, chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was received in Rome today by Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga. The exchange of views, which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding, focused on questions of the continuation of the process of detente and the expansion of bilateral relations.

GRUENEBERG MEETS WITH VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

ID190130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg paid tribute to the fraternal relations and comradely cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Vietnam and between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party at the end of their prolonged study visit to the GDR on Wednesday. The delegation was headed by Tran Van Long, member of the Central Committee.

In the course of the discussions, Grueneberg briefed his guest on the broad solidarity movement of the GDR population in support of Socialist Vietnam.

PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY REPORTED

AU180800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic will deepen their economic and scientific-technical cooperation and further increase their goods exchange during the 1981-85 5-year plan period. This is stipulated in a protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans between the two countries signed on Friday in Berlin. In the presence of Horst Dohlus and Gerhard Grueneberg, SED Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, the document was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and by Istvan Huszar, MSZMP Central Committee member, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the state planning authority of the Hungarian People's Republic. The mutual goods exchange is to be boosted by 20 percent as against the previous 5-year plan in the 1981-85 period.

Science and technology, the securing of raw materials and fuels, mutual shipments of products of machine-building and of electrical engineering and electronics as well as of the consumer goods industry are among the most important points of cooperation. The signing of the coordination protocol was also attended by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and minister for materials management, Lajos Servozo, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the GDR, and other personalities.

Speaking to the press, Gerhard Scherer and Istvan Huszar assessed the results of the consultations as an important contribution to further continuing the successful development of the national economies of the two countries. The envisaged rate of increase of 20 percent in the goods exchange reflects the dynamic development of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the coming years. Gerhard Schuerer emphasized that one of the main tendencies of the mutually advantageous relations lies in the deepening cooperation in science, technology and production.

Specialization and cooperation, which can already point to a favorable tradition in many fields, is also to be expanded. Cooperation in consumer goods production is to be continued, partly at a higher level. Istvan Huszar also expressed his esteem for the level attained and the envisaged expansion of cooperation in many fields. He said that there are many investment projects in his country in which the GDR participates. He could only point to positive experiences in the cooperation with the GDR. The plan coordination now concluded with the second largest socialist partner of Hungary creates favorable conditions for the coming Sixth 5-Year Plan of his country. Hungary imports important machinery and equipment, chemical raw materials and brown coal briquets from the GDR which in turn imports raw materials and finished products. He said that the Hungarian shipments of fresh fruit and vegetables and canned goods, wine and grapes would not only be continued but even increased in the coming years. Hungary will adapt even better to GDR requirements in the export of consumer goods.

A communique was issued on the 2-day consultations for the coordination of the national economic plans between the two fraternal countries, which states among other things:

Favorable conditions have been created with the results of the plan coordination for the continuous extension of the all-round cooperation particularly in economy, science and technology, in the spirit of the decisions of the SED and MSZMP. The agreements reached between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, of March 1977 provide the basis for this.

The deepening of the cooperation in science and technology is one of the most important targets in the coming 5-year plan period. Both sides were guided by the tasks of the long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation.

Such highly important fields for the national economy as the saving of energy and materials, the development and introduction of new technologies and the breeding and cultivation of new plant varieties and hybrids are in the foreground.

A firm component of the results of the plan coordination in the 1981-85 period are the specialization and cooperation measures in production which are important for the national economies of both countries and have stood their test in the previous planning period. [paragraph continues]

There are high expectations regarding their efficiency and the scientific-technical level of the resulting products. These projects especially concern road transport vehicles, equipment for the energy sector, building and road construction, machinery, agricultural machinery, lifting and conveyor equipment, building elements, automatization technology, products of the chemical industry and pharmaceuticals.

As a result of the plan coordination for 1981-85, a goods exchange amounting to about R7.5 billion was agreed upon (expressed in 1980 CEMA prices). This represents an increase of the foreign trade volume in the 1981-85 period by about 20 percent.

Special attention was paid in the course of the plan coordination to mutual support in securing raw materials and fuels.

It was agreed that the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to deliver bauxit, pure clay, aluminium and grain, while the GDR will continue its exports of brown coal briquets, potash products and cement.

The dynamic development of the mutual goods exchange is essentially determined by shipments in the fields of machine building and electrical engineering and electronics. Products of the metal industry will take up a share of almost 70 percent in the common goods exchange between the two countries in the 1981-85 period. They are a contribution to raising the performance of the two national economies and the people's supply with high-quality consumer goods.

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to expand its traditional and specialized exports to the GDR, among other things with goods such as buses, carriages for mobile cranes, ash-handling plants for power stations, agricultural machinery, medical and laboratory apparatus, air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment, building machinery, electronic calculators and data storage and processing equipment, X-ray equipment and electromedical appliances, electronic components and technical and electronic consumer goods.

The GDR will export to the Hungarian People's Republic in the next 5-year plan period agricultural machinery, trucks, cars, medical equipment, conveyor devices, rolling stock, machine tools, machinery and equipment for the textile and garments industry, electronic calculatory, scientific apparatus, cameras and photographic equipment, electronic components and vacuum appliances.

Both sides will make efforts to increase mutual deliveries of special technological equipment and microelectronic components to further develop and apply scientific-technical progress.

The mutual delivery of chemical raw materials, technologically important intermediary products, pharmaceuticals, products of light industry and chemical industry was agreed upon for the supply of the national economies and the people of the two countries.

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue its traditional deliveries of wine, champaign, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables and other products of agriculture and the food industry.

The results of the national plan coordination for the 1981-85 period represent an important basis for the further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and economic integration between the GDR and Hungary and for boosting the performance and efficiency of the national economies of the two countries. This at the same time furnishes a contribution to the strengthening according to plan of the economic power of the socialist community of states.

STATE SECURITY'S MIELKE DISCUSSES CHEKISTS' TOPICAL TASKS

AU181406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Report on address given by General of the Army Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister for state security, at a party aktivists discussion in the Ministry for State Security on Chekists' topical tasks--date not given: "Chekist Class Assignment for High State Security--Militant Tasks Fulfilled at High Qualitative Level--Hostile Plans Do Not Stand a Chance--All-Round Strengthening of GDR Must Be Secured at All Times"]

[Text] "For the GDR Chekists, too, the answer to the decisions of the 12th SED Central Committee meeting can only be: 'The best for the 10th party congress! Everything for the people's benefit!'" stated State Minister Erich Mielke to the party aktivists of the Ministry for State Security. Unanimously they reaffirmed the readiness of the members of state security expressed by the speaker, to increase their personal contribution to the exemplary fulfillment of the class assignment entrusted to the Ministry for State Security. This constitutes a maximum support for the consistent continuation of our party's policy directed at the further shaping of the developed socialist society and the creation of basic prerequisites for the transition to communism.

The general of the army expounded on the marked aggravation of the international situation caused by the strategic plans, intentions and measures of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States and NATO. Erich Mielke voiced a serious warning about the great dangers to world peace and international security emanating from this. The increasing adventurousness and unpredictability of certain imperialist ruling circles and other reactionary forces increase the security risks to the socialist countries and other states of the world. This must cause us to exercise utmost vigilance, reliably safeguard the protection of socialism at all times, and strengthen socialist national defenses and international solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces struggling for social and national liberation. No illusions about the aggressiveness of imperialism must be permitted.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, emphasized again at the 12th meeting that the most important task is the securing of peace. Consequently, the Chekists draw the conclusion that they must further increase their efforts for a timely and comprehensive unmasking of imperialism's antipeace and antisocialist goals and machinations. "Now more than ever we must do everything possible to prevent surprises by the opponent," the minister demanded. As socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists, the members of the Ministry for State Security, side by side with the Soviet Chekists and the fraternal organs of the other socialist states, will pull all their weight to help--on the basis of the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact--to prevent a further aggravation of the situation or escalation of the danger of war, and to continue the realistic policy of the socialist community of states directed at detente and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The communists of the Ministry for State Security stand unanimously and solidly behind our party's programmatic goals, affirmed at the 12th Central Committee meeting, of steadily continuing socialist revolution in the eighties. "It is and remains a basic condition for the securing of the socialists achievements and the fulfillment of the goals contained in our program to hold the power of the workers and peasants in a firm grip, to further expand and consolidate it." For the Chekists this means above all improvement in general of their work against the enemies of our socialist order, detecting of any manifestations of subversive activity in good time and to thwart them more effectively even before the fact. [paragraph continues]

This means that the Chekist weapons must always keep abreast of the demands of the class struggle of our times and that we must further improve the comradely cooperation with the other protection and security organs, and the other state and economic bodies and establishments, for the all-round safeguarding of the GDR's state security under any conditions. The Politburo member emphatically called upon the staffers of the Ministry for State Security to further consolidate the affinity between the organs for state security and the people, to extend cooperation with the working people and to strive jointly with them for high revolutionary vigilance and for exemplary order, discipline and security in all social spheres.

Proceeding from the decisive significance of attaining the economic performance goals for the continuation of the tested course of unity of our party's economic and social policy and for the high internal stability of the GDR, the speaker emphasized the growing responsibility of the Ministry for State Security in the strengthening and securing of our republic's national economy and in socialist economic integration. "The Chekists are determined to consistently fight, jointly with the responsible state and economy officials, all the enemy's attacks on the national economy, to uncover mercilessly all conditions and situations, all obstacles and shortcomings that are conducive to the execution of crimes, of other violations of law and discipline, and negligence in the fullfillment of duty, and to overcome them with even greater revolutionary intolerance. The Chekists will thus furnish the best possible contribution to the strengthening of the capacity of the GDR's economy," the minister explained.

"In order to meet the great responsibility for the securing of socialism and peace in the eighties, too, we must continue to consistently implement the leading role of the party in the Ministry for State Security as token of all our successes. We must strengthen the militant power of the party collectives and further increase the activity of every single communist in our service," Erich Mielke underlined.

This requires above all that we further improve ideological work, steadily deepen the comrades' knowledge in fundamental questions of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy, convey a clear concept of the enemy to them, educate them to revolutionary dedication in the service of the working people and to hate the enemy, and form their class attitude more firmly. The further improvement of internal party life in correspondence with the Leninist norms, the program and the statute of our party must contribute to weld even more closely the unity and cohesion of the communists of the Ministry for State Security, which found such a convincing expression during the checking of the party documents. The thorough preparation and implementation of the party elections must create further important bases and preconditions for this.

The party activists concluded their meeting by confirming that the communists in the Ministry for State Security will do everything possible to furnish their contribution to the mass struggle of the working people for the all-round strengthening and safeguarding of the GDR, with firm inviolable confidence in the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, equipped with the clear program, "Militant Course to the Tenth Party Congress".

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOCIALIST PARAMILITARY, SPORTS OFFICIALS

AU181228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, on Monday received chairmen of paramilitary and sports organizations of socialist countries. In the course of a cordial talk he stated that the all-round cooperation between the fraternal organizations are successfully developing on the basis of proletarian internationalism. [paragraph continues]

He underlined that the GDR Society for Sports and Technology increasingly contributes to the paramilitary and premilitary education of youth in the strengthening of socialist national defense. In doing so, it is benefiting from the rich experience of the Soviet and the other fraternal organizations.

The guests from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the CSSR had been cordially welcomed upon arrival on Monday by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the central Presidium of the Society for Sports and Technology. They will start an exchange of views and consultations on the consolidation of cooperation in 1981-85 on Tuesday.

HERRMANN MEETS VISITING REUTER DELEGATION

ID190126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Gerald Long, managing director of the British news agency REUTER, for a talk on topical political questions on Wednesday. Long was accompanied by REUTER editor-in-chief Michael Reupke. Also present at the meeting was ADN director-general Guenter Poetschke, at whose invitation the British journalists are visiting the GDR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DORONJSKI

AU170853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee sent congratulations to Stevan Doronjski. The message which is signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I most cordially congratulate you on your election as president [Vorsitzender] of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

We wish you success, health and creative strength in your responsible work for the benefit of the Yugoslav working people and for the further consolidation of the relations between the SED and LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY. We are convinced that the further consolidation of friendship between our parties and peoples serves the interests of peace and socialism.

HEAVY STORMS CAUSE WIDESPREAD DAMAGE, CLAIM LIVES

AU171237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] Thunderstorms hit most areas of the republic and the capital on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Heavy storms, strong rains and lightning caused damage to the energy supply, railroad tracks and roads, especially in the southern Bezirke. Erfurt Bezirk was particularly hard hit: Six people were killed at a camping site in Eisenach Kreis by falling trees, and eleven were injured. Three more people were killed in Suhl Bezirk by overhead electricity lines ripped down by the storm. One man was killed by lightning in Leipzig Bezirk. Compared with other areas of the republic, there was relatively little damage in Berlin. The fire brigades had to answer five distress calls. There was no essential interruption of road traffic.

KADAR, GYENES MEET WITH CPCZ'S BILAK

LD181125 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)--Wednesday morning in Budapest, first secretary Janos Kadar of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee received Vasil Bilak, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting, marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

TREATY ON PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS SIGNED

LD181130 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Vienna: Authorized by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, Hungary's permanent representative to the international organizations in the Austrian capital, signed in Vienna on Tuesday a treaty regarding physical defence of nuclear materials.

KOROM ADDRESSES LAWYERS ON LEGAL CHANGES

LD190242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, spoke today at the expanded session of the Hungarian federation of lawyers on the subject of the further development of state and legal life, the strengthening of socialist democracy, and on further strengthening socialist legality. The session dealt with the tasks of the legal profession as a result of the resolutions of the 12th party congress.

He pointed out in his address that in the future, on the basis of the congress resolutions, attention will be focused on increasing the efficiency of state administration and the facilitation of the work of economic construction. In state administration, comprehensive legal measures are needed. The law relating to the general rules of process must be modified in order to reduce the number of cases. Law making will be made more democratic by giving more consideration to recommendations and observations relating to draft bills.

Mihaly Korom said it amounts to a serious violation of democratism when someone confuses his own person with the authority entrusted to him, when someone's conduct is arbitrary and superior. This transgresses the rights of the citizen and the human dignity of the person with whom he deals. Those who are not well-prepared, who are unable to make decisions or postpone making them also abuse their authority.

Next, Mihaly Korom discussed the fact that the realization of socialist legality requires a stable legal system. However, if the legal system becomes excessively rigid and if legislative activity does not follow changes in the social and economic relations, legality suffers. Thus it is necessary to find the correct proportions between constancy and change, with the emphasis on stability.

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER

LD190134 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June--Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Jerzy Lukaszewicz met for talks with member of the Italian Socialist Party leadership Enrico Manca at the end of his visit to Warsaw as foreign trade minister of the Italian Republic.

The sides discussed the current international issues and prospects for the development of contacts between the PUWP and Italian Socialist Party. They stressed the readiness to continue these contacts with the aim of contributing to the overcoming of tensions in international situation and to inauguration of a constructive dialogue and continuation of detente.

WERBLAN MEETS WITH AFGHANISTAN'S RATEBZAD

LD182011 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Werblan met today with a member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Anahita Ratebzad, who is the chairman of the Afghan national committee for UNESCO affairs. Questions concerning the topical situation and mutual cooperation were discussed. The meeting was attended by head of the PUWP CC section of education, J. Maciszewski.

GIEREK VISITS KRAKOW, MEETS PARTY SECRETARIAT

LD190136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Edward Gierek is staying in Krakow today where he attended a meeting of the Secretariat of the Krakow Voivodship Party Committee devoted to discussing the current socio-economic tasks of the town-voivodship. After his meeting with the Secretariat, Edward Gierek visited the "Restoration of Krakow--In the Past and Today" exhibition where he expressed an interest in the history and the topical problems of the restoration of Krakow's monuments.

In the afternoon, Edward Gierek visited the measuring instrument factory Mera-Kwant in Krakow, where he was cordially welcomed by the workers. He toured some departments of the factory and met its management.

EMIL WOJTASZEK TO VISIT FRANCE 2-3 JULY

LD181827 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun, PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek will pay an official visit to France on July 2-3 at the invitation of his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN TRADE MINISTER--PAP--On 12 June K. Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, received Dumitr Bejan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international cooperation. Participating in the meeting was T. Zylkowski, under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. Present was also I. Cozma, Romanian ambassador to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 80 p 7 AU]

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM 13 JUNE

AU161200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 80 pp 1-4

["Text" of Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Working People's National Council Plenum in Bucharest 13 June 1980]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I want to begin by extending to all participants in this extended meeting of the Working People's National Council, to all working people's councils, and to the working people throughout the country warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf. (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

For 2 days now you have discussed--by ministries and branches of activity--questions connected with the 1980 plan fulfillment and the preparation of the 1981 plan, as well as measures that are necessary to uniformly apply the new economic mechanism and connected with further improving planning and leadership of socioeconomic activity.

At the recent meeting with the first secretaries and other party aktivists, we extensively discussed a number of questions regarding economic activity. In actual fact, the meetings that have taken place these 2 days were based on what was established during the meeting with the first secretaries. Therefore, I will not dwell on certain questions that were discussed during the preceding meeting, the more so since at the meetings of the ministries, extensive and detailed discussions were carried out on the tasks devolving on each central and on each enterprise and since a number of problems linked with fulfillment of this year's plan under favorable conditions and linked with the thorough preparation of the next 5-year plan, especially the 1981 plan, were specified and clarified.

According to the opinion of all comrades who participated in the meetings of the ministries, one can state that discussions were carried out in an exacting spirit, in a critical and even self-critical manner--although there is still room for a more exacting critical and self-critical analysis of the activity in various sectors. On the whole, one can say however that the discussions during these 2 days have been positive. They will undoubtedly give an impetus to efforts aimed at fulfilling this year's plan.

The convening of this meeting was necessary to jointly establish means and solutions for improving our work, and for immediately eliminating certain shortcomings in various sectors. At the same time, this meeting is part and parcel of the active participation of party and state cadres in discussing questions regarding the development of our socialist society, and the application of measures to resolutely implement the 12th party congress decisions.

Generally speaking, we have good decisions--the party program, the 12th congress decisions, this year's uniform national plan and the directives for the next 5-year plan. Practice has demonstrated that these decisions are correct, that they are in keeping with the current stage of our socialist society's development, and that, at the same time, they ensure the rapid progress of the forces of production, improvement of the relations of production and a continuous increase in the material and cultural living standard of our people. It is our duty to act so as to ensure their firm application in practice. Otherwise--no matter how positive they are or how much they are in keeping with the requirements of the current stage we are going through--they may remain simply documents. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, it is necessary to take firm action to improve the organizational activity and unite the efforts of the party, the state cadres and all working people, irrespective of nationality. In the final analysis, the implementation of our decisions depends on the work performed by the party-state aktiv and by all party and state bodies, from top to bottom, and on strengthening discipline and order in all sectors. It depends on ensuring the active participation of all working people in implementing them.

All of you know the results of the current 5-year plan. They are generally good. We have also recorded positive results in the first 5 months of this year. We have all the conditions necessary to successfully end this year's plan and to implement the 5-year plan provisions with even a certain excess. However, we must take determined action in the coming 6 months to properly fulfill the plan tasks and those of industrial production, beginning especially with item-specified production and with net production.

We must understand that in the leadership of our economy, the old plan index, the one for overall production, has proved inappropriate. It even became a hindrance to the appropriate progress in economic activity, because many enterprises and many ministries tried to record as high an overall production as possible. This meant they recorded as high and costly material consumption as possible in order to achieve a high overall production, without, however, seeing to the appropriate fulfillment of item-specified production, of net production and the new value created--actually the only factor to contribute to the national income, the national wealth and the only factor that ensures the necessary means both for the further general development of our socialist society and for improving the people's material and cultural well-being. This is why during these days stress was placed precisely on these two essential aspects--item-specified and net production. Once at home, each of you must examine these questions and must act to fulfill item-specified production with reduced material consumption, and to fulfill and increase net production more rapidly.

Within this framework, priority must be given to fulfilling export production. Each ministry, central and enterprise must proceed to applying the established measures regarding the fulfillment, first and foremost, of export production. Even if there are a few months before this production has to be delivered, we must give priority to fulfilling the export production plan in conformity with the concluded contracts and with requirements, and secondly, we must act to ensure the fulfillment of the production required by our country. Certainly, the plan must be fulfilled completely, both for export purposes and for our own requirements. One must by no means understand that the fulfillment of production in general can be neglected completely. The overall planned production must be fulfilled, but priority must be given to exports. Each ministry, central and enterprise knows what it has to achieve in the coming 6 months. There are a few problems to clarify, but they are of minor importance-- I am referring especially to contracts. Therefore, all necessary measures must be taken, so that each unit can smoothly fulfill its production plan.

During these days you have discussed and specified certain major provisions of the 1981 plan. It is necessary for each ministry, each central and enterprise to finalize the next plan in detail and to establish measures aimed at thoroughly preparing and carrying out its activity under favorable conditions, so as to fulfill the 1981 plan and the next 5-year plan generally.

In conformity with the 12th congress decisions, we must achieve a new quality in all sectors of activity--in the field of material production, in planning, leadership, research, education, in the leadership of all sectors of activity and in improving the level and quality of work and of life.

We must clearly understand that it is necessary for us to constantly improve quality and consistently increase the technical level of production. We have built a modern industry, a strong industry equipped with highly technical means. Generally, in many sectors we produce products that can compete and are comparable with what is being achieved at a world level. In production in certain fields, we are among the front-ranking countries. However, we must bear in mind that the achievements we have recorded thus far do not satisfy us, because what is good today and is in keeping with the world technical level can be exceeded or can lag behind in 6 months time, in a year or at most in 2 years time if we do not take determined action constantly to modernize production. Therefore, while highly assessing the activity and good results we have achieved in our industry, in manufacturing some highly technical and competitive products, we cannot help but draw attention to the fact that we must take more determined action to further improve these products and to continuously increase their qualitative and technical level. This is how my criticism at the meeting with the party aktiv, my criticism during these days and my criticism at this meeting regarding activity in certain fields should be understood. It is made because we want to apply all our efforts and be constantly engaged in the struggle to improve technical levels and achieve better quality in all our activity.

We always proceed from the fact that in our society, criticism and self-criticism is the driving force of struggle against what is old and negative, and the driving force of struggle for improvement and self-improvement. Certainly, some people may ask themselves: If we have recorded such results and such a development rate then why are we not satisfied and why do we criticize even those products in some fields that hold first place in the world? We do so because we want to keep that first place. What we want to see is that our machine-building industry, for instance, can produce oil and chemical equipment not only this year but also next year and in 5 years time, in keeping with the requirements--not of today--but with those of the given period, requirements that will undoubtedly increase. The same applies also to our chemical and light industries, and to all other sectors of activity. This is, in fact, the essential question raised by the 12th congress, which for the current stage set the primary task of proceeding to a new quality in all fields of activity. I will not refer to a number of shortcomings and drawbacks. I know that they have been discussed within the ministry meetings. I am convinced that all of you have understood well the need to eliminate these negative states of affairs rapidly, and to improve and increase the technical and quality level of our overall activity.

Special attention must be given to the scientific organization of work, to increasing labor productivity to a greater extent. We have had positive results in the current 5-year plan in increasing labor productivity. However, this is not yet up to the level of the means available in our national economy and does not match the requirement to eliminate lags in this field. Therefore, we must be more determined in applying the measures aimed at increasing labor productivity, at rationally and scientifically organizing the production process in each unit. Let us eliminate the sometimes serious shortcomings that are still obvious in the organization of labor, and which lead to a lot of time being wasted and useless material and energy consumption. Let us put an end to the spreading practice of working on several machines at once.

It is also necessary to energetically apply measures regarding stringent reduction of personnel not directly active in the production process, generally known as auxiliary personnel, who also includes those people who service the production process. Sometimes the number of such personnel almost equals or is only a little less than the number of personnel active in production. It is abnormal to have such a great number of people filling out forms, transporting and delivering parts.

Proper organization of work presupposes that all these activities, which are necessary for the production process, should be performed without the involvement of a great number of people by perfecting the technological process and by developing the mechanization and automation of work. It is also necessary to reduce the number of admistrative personnel, because we have introduced modern machines, including computers. A great number of computer centers have been built, electronics has been applied extensively, but instead of decreasing the number of technical-administration personnel, functionaries and auxiliary personnel, the number is growing. However, the introduction of computers, of automation and the leadership of economic activity by electronic means must be reflected in a considerable reduction of personnel not directly active in the production process. I have been told that certain comrades have asked themselves to which personnel it applies. This shows that the question is not completely clear in many of our units because neither the leadership of ministries nor the party organizations have taken action that is well understood by all our people, although we have been discussing it for years now. At the meeting with the party aktivs, I referred extensively to the need to better organize and fully make use of production shifts. If we lack the potential to work at full capacity in the third shift, then we had better give it up instead of working only at 20 percent capacity, because fuel and the other expenses will exceed our production results. The organization of the third shift is compulsory in cases of nonstop production and in other sectors where such shifts are necessary. However, there too, we must better group machines and equipment so as to ensure appropriate technical control and assistance. The proper organization of production and work presupposes complete and appropriate technical assistance in all shifts, in the first, second and third shifts. We need engineers, foremen and quality control to appropriately operate all our shifts. Without this, we will not be able to ensure appropriate quality and technical level. That is why we must determinedly proceed--in organizing shifts--to ensure appropriate technical assistance. We must increase the role of the foreman who, in his sector, must be responsible for both the fulfillment of production and for its quality, order and discipline. Indeed, the foreman must become--if I may use military terms--the company sergeant-major, the one who actually will ensure direct leadership and instruction, and fulfillment of good quality production. As you well know, often the NCO--and, when referring to the production process, the foreman--plays a more important role because he is directly involved. The level of combat and political training depends on the activity of the NCO. In the final analysis, the level of production, quality, order and discipline in the enterprise depend on the activity of the foreman. Therefore, the foreman must play his role in an appropriate manner. We must certainly choose foremen in an appropriate manner. The problem has been raised of better selecting foremen. I know that the law envisages and stresses that no one can attend a school for foremen before acquiring 8 years of practice in the production process. We must also continue to recruit foremen from among the older workers. We must make them attend a short course--as the law actually envisages--so that they become foremen on the basis of the practice and experience they have acquired.

We must understand that proper organization of work and labor productivity are decisive factors for proper progress in our activity. Socialism must demonstrate its superiority, both in the field of science and technology and in that of labor productivity. We will not be able to assert that superiority as long as we are not in the front ranks of the struggle for advanced science and technology, and for high labor productivity. Only thus will socialism and communism prove their superiority, only thus will they win over capitalism in this decisive field. (loud applause)

I must be well understood, comrades. I do not want you to think that I underrate the importance of ideological-political work: however, with papers and speeches we will not be able to beat capitalism in the economic field. Capitalism can and must be vanquished in the field of advanced science, technology and culture, but especially in the field of labor productivity, which is a decisive factor. This is an essential problem of the struggle between socialism and capitalism, and of ensuring the victory of socialism! (loud applause)

We have proposed to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and to advance toward communism. However, we must understand that this presupposes resolute fulfillment of the provisions of the party program and the 12th congress decisions regarding the new quality and development of scientific and technical activity, and the unification of all efforts aimed at better labor productivity.

Comrades, during the 1981-85 5-year plan we will give priority to developing the energy, raw material and material basis. It is necessary for us to do all we can to achieve from domestic resources increasingly larger quantities of raw and other materials by making use of domestic reserves, even if some show a lower content of useful substances. Therefore, we have to boost activity in the field of geology in order to discover reserves, and at the same time organize technologies to capitalize on all our raw materials in an involved manner and with positive economic results. By capitalizing on these raw materials in an involved manner, we will be able to ensure appropriate economic efficiency, even if some of our resources show a low content of useful substances.

Special attention must be paid to recovering, collecting and reusing materials. I have pointed out on other occasions that in many sectors we can and must ensure up to 50 percent or even more than 50 percent of the need for raw materials from the materials we have recycled. We still have great lags in some sectors of this field, and in certain sectors we are only at the beginning. The question of recovering, collecting and reusing materials must be viewed as an important part of ensuring raw and other materials necessary for the production process. In actual fact, they have been taken into consideration in the supplies plan, and we must even overfulfill that plan. All of you know that raw material prices have increased considerably. Therefore, we must do all we can to ensure the complete recovery and reuse of materials. This presupposes both the formulation of appropriate technologies and the development of capacities to process recovered materials. As a matter of fact--linked with the priority of ensuring the material basis--our next plan envisages priority investments to develop capacities to process recovered materials.

Special attention must also be given to the program on special materials for electronics, aviation and nuclear power stations. We must understand that securing the necessary materials for these sectors, and for other sectors, is of essential importance in fulfilling the tasks set by the 12th party congress. Special tasks in this respect devolve on the National Council for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the Ministry of Machine-Building. Certainly, important tasks also devolve on the other ministries in keeping with their fields of activity. It must be clear that we will not proceed to implement programs without first solving the problem of ensuring necessary materials, and without achieving appropriate integration of the production process.

We must complete scientific norms for energy and material consumption with greater determination by proceeding from our best achievements. We must also take energetic action to complete the standardization of products, thus introducing greater order in this very important sector.

Taking into account the importance of energy, I want to especially draw attention to the fact that the primary energy envisaged in the plan for the overall economy is the maximum we can supply. In actual fact, our consumption of primary energy is quite high. It exceeds even that of some countries more developed from the viewpoint of per capita income. We must, therefore, take all necessary measures to properly manage our energy resources, to reduce fuel and energy consumption. We have often discussed these problems but we have not achieved a great deal. If achievements in reducing consumption had matched all our discussions, we believe we would have held first place in the world! It is necessary to understand that this waste cannot continue, nor can we continue using technology that demands high energy consumption. This means great tasks for the economic ministries in replacing old technology by more advanced--and we have in our country technology with lower energy and fuel consumption--it means intensified research work to work out new technology with as low as possible fuel and energy consumption. It also requires orientation of our development toward sectors with low energy consumption.

For next year we have envisaged a certain increase in our energy consumption, a quite important one. One must understand that it is the maximum possible--and we must think about how to economize on some of the planned energy. Beginning with each enterprise, each consumer and up to the Ministry of Supply, the ministries of production, to the State Planning Committee, everyone must understand this and must act so that, along this course, we may find new possibilities for reducing consumption.

We must pay greater attention to rapidly developing new energy sources. We have a program in that respect--it is not necessary to further discuss the tasks. It is necessary for us to proceed firmly to implement the program.

It is generally necessary to pay greater attention to reducing material consumption in all sectors of activity. Our net production is still small. Material consumption is still high. We must do all we can to achieve new products with considerably reduced material consumption.

I want to call your attention particularly to the intensification of scientific and technological research which, as I said before, is of decisive importance in attaining new quality, raising the qualitative and technical level of production and reducing material consumption. We must focus our research potential on key, important problems. In this respect, too, we should act the way we decided to proceed in investments, namely to select from the very large number of scientific and technological research topics from institutes those of great importance for the immediate future, to abandon certain research studies and to have others completed at enterprises. We must concentrate our research potential on the major aspects of our socioeconomic development.

We must also do better in linking research with education and production, to rapidly solve problems in accordance with the requirements of socioeconomic development. We must shorten both the duration of research and the period of time between its conclusion and its application in production. We must rapidly apply the results of research and new technologies in all areas of production.

Comrades, as is known, during this 5-year plan we have completed a large number of investment projects and have commissioned thousands of production facilities. Nevertheless, we must frankly state that there are delays at many important projects and that creates difficulties in technical-material supplies. In numerous cases work began on investment projects without thorough documentation; superfluous developments were begun; energy was wasted, thus delaying commissioning of planned facilities, prolonging the duration of construction and raising the costs of investment.

You are familiar with the measures established to seriously cut back investment projects and concentrate forces on units scheduled to be commissioned this year. We must rigorously implement that decision, so as to complete the investment projects planned and commission them on schedule. Those problems have also been discussed and hence I shall not go into detail. In the coming year we must achieve a correct ratio between investment projects under construction and new ones. As I said before, the projects under construction must not exceed the execution value and capacity of one year. Naturally, some investments can go on for years. However, in general, we must not begin work on projects that exceed one year's work volume and capacity, precisely in order not to immobilize material resources and manpower and to shorten the construction period. In the future, all investment projects, including developmental, will necessitate previous permission. Only on the basis of such permission may enterprises, centrals and ministries begin work. The accent will be placed not on construction, but on equipping existing facilities with machinery and installations and using them at full capacity. We still have great resources and, within a few years, we can develop our production capacities by supplying them with the necessary equipment alone, without additional building.

Particularly, no investment project may be started without technical-economic documentation and an execution plan. No project will be started without an execution plan and without contracts for equipment and machinery that secure delivery on schedule. We must eliminate abnormal situations such as were noted during this 5-year plan, when investment projects were begun and buildings were even finished without knowing what technological processes, machines or installations were to be used.

Generally speaking, we must reduce the share of investment in construction-assembly work. Facilities must be built as inexpensively as possible, with low material consumption. And for new investment projects the emphasis must be placed on securing equipment and installations to ensure appropriate production.

Once again I call your attention to the need to fulfill the housing construction program in accordance with our needs, with the establishment of new industrial sites and with the development of production forces. The plan for this year, as well as that for the coming year must be viewed as minimal. We must make every effort to completely fulfill this housing program. Special attention must be devoted to capital repairs and equipment maintenance. We have fixed assets which can ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan with only small additional developments. We must understand that maintenance of fixed assets and appropriate operation is now essential, even more important than investment projects, because these units already exist and their operation ensures our production and smooth activities in all areas. Hence, we must focus on ensuring that production capacities work and that capital repairs are performed on schedule. For this we must secure the necessary spare parts, prepare subassemblies in workshops and test and check them, so that repairs can meet quality requirements and take as little time as possible.

We must devote great attention to the production of spare parts and subassemblies both for export and for domestic needs. Recently we have taken a number of measures along this line and have established additional tasks for the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and for the other ministries which produce spare parts and incorporate machine-building enterprises. In order to secure the entire volume of spare parts necessary, we must achieve a correct ratio--approximately 30 percent, according to branch--between spare parts production and the volume of finished goods in each branch. [paragraph continues]

For example, out of the current production volume of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, about 100 billion lei annually should consist of spare parts for both domestic use and export. Hence, we must examine existing capacities and take measures to supply the necessary machinery, equipment and aggregates to insure necessary spare parts as part of the plan. I think enough has been said about this problem. All the comrades are aware of the importance of spare parts. We must start manufacturing them as of this year, while as of next year the tasks in this area shall be envisaged in the plan for each branch and each enterprise.

Through the prices set we have solved our material problems. I know that certain problems have emerged concerning labor productivity, owing to the fact that in the past the overall production index favored the achievement of finished products through assembly. We have decided that the plan should envisage special productivity for workshops and factories manufacturing spare parts. (applause)

At the same time, we must devote greater attention to reconditioning and reusing spare parts. It is not right to throw away parts as scrap iron, or to melt down parts and subassemblies that can be reconditioned and even used two or three times. There is technology that shows that even important parts such as engine blocks can be reconditioned, even if they are broken or otherwise damaged. Practically speaking, there is no spare part that cannot be reconditioned and reused in metallurgy, in the chemical industry, in the automotive sector, for tractors, and so forth. In fact, we should envisage in the plan tasks to recondition spare parts, ensuring only the materials, labor force and remuneration fund for this activity. That will help reduce material expenditures and increase net production, because in point of fact, such parts require a small amount of new materials, incorporating almost only labor, thus constituting close to 80-90 percent newly created value. This is also important to increase economic efficiency and considerably reduce material expenditures, which are currently very high. In that respect, too, each ministry, central and enterprise must work out its own plan. I will come back to the issue of the new economic mechanism. However, self-management and self-administration mean that each enterprise must know what its requirements are and what the costs are and must endeavor to fulfill its production with the lowest possible material expenditures and labor force.

We must conclude as soon as possible the type classification [tipizarea] of industrial materials and of all products, so that the 5-year plan and the 1981 plan may be based on this type classification and on the new consumption norms, including in the construction area. Guidelines have been established and work is underway. We must speed up this work and establish new norms and standards. The old standards, which are no longer appropriate, have become obstacles to enhancing efficiency and applying the new mechanism. They are only used as an excuse by those who do not want to use their energy and abilities and are content with what is at hand, hiding behind standards and norms, viewing them as holy. Hence, proceeding from these norms and standards we must endeavor to reduce consumption in all sectors.

We must devote a far greater attention to appropriately allocating and using the labor force. Although close to 28 percent of the entire labor force is employed in agriculture, we are beginning to have difficulties in securing manpower for a number of sectors. This causes cadre fluctuation, because sometimes each tries to secure the necessary labor force at the expense of others. Therefore, our bodies in charge of allocation and planning of labor forces must seriously examine those problems. The labor force absolutely necessary must be decided for each branch and that ceiling should not be exceeded. Shift work must be better organized, thus using what we have as rationally as possible. Each economic and social unit must have its own labor force plan established in accordance with its production and labor productivity and keep no more personnel than absolutely necessary. [paragraph continues]

No one should be permitted to keep extra men on the pretext that they will be needed in one year! We shall not allow and shall not pay even one leu for those who do not produce. No one shall be paid without working! The socialist principle of remuneration according to work says that each person must earn his pay through work and contributes his share to the development of society, for various social rights, defense and so forth. This problem has a very important place in the new economic mechanism.

Simultaneously, we must give greater attention to training the labor force, raising its level of qualification, raising the technical and professional level of cadres and recycling them in keeping with the requirements of production modernization. We have, of course, many positive achievements. Our educational system is capable of providing all such training. However, each sector and each enterprise must act in accordance with the law and secure training for its labor force. It must be clearly understood that if we do not continuously ensure that our workers, foremen and engineers keep abreast of everything that is new and progressive in their field and if we do not take care to raise their professional, technological and scientific level, we will not be able to improve quality and raise the technical level of production.

People play the decisive role in ensuring competitiveness from the viewpoint of product quality and technological level. We have capable people; the workers class and all our people have demonstrated that they can rapidly master what is best in all areas of activity. However, we must continuously intensify this activity, raise the level of qualification, and the scientific and cultural standard of the people. Socialism and communism can only be built with highly qualified people, with people with a high scientific, technical and cultural level. (lively applause)

It must be clearly understood that remuneration and all social rights must be directly linked to production, to the fulfillment of tasks in each sector. When I speak of production I mean primarily material production, but also science and design and all activities that belong to the social division of labor, in relation to the role and importance of each sector from the viewpoint of rational utilization of the labor force. Each person, in his sector of activity, must be paid in accordance with his work. Material sharing and incentives must be more closely linked to optimal fulfillment of each person's tasks within the production process.

We must resolutely fight the mentality, which unfortunately is sometimes noted even in party and state cadres, according to which one should try to work as little as possible for as much as possible. We must frankly admit that such a mentality does exist! This also points to a deficiency in our political and cultural-educational activities of educating and raising socialist consciousness. At the same time, however, it is a sign of laziness, of a desire to live--if feasible--as well as possible with as little work as possible, or none at all. But socialism cannot be built without work! In point of fact, no society has developed, progressed or will progress without work, intensive work in all areas! Therefore, everyone must grasp that raising the material and intellectual living standard and the general development of the society are closely linked to the unwavering implementation of the socialist principle: "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work." Let us firmly implement the socialist principle: "No work without bread, and no bread without work." (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades: I would now like to speak about aspects of the new economic mechanism. We decided to introduce the new mechanism already 2 years ago. [paragraph continues]

Practically, however, this new mechanism is making inroads laboriously and is meeting with resistance from old systems, and from the habit of working without having to account to anyone for the economic results obtained.

We must understand that there is no sector of activity of material production, no human activity that is not based on the principle of maximum efficiency, of economic efficiency and profitability. I am dwelling on this because some people think that the idea of efficiency applies to metallurgy, chemical industry, machine building or light industry, and not so much to design or research, and even less to the social fields such as health, culture, and so forth.

The question of efficiency does apply and can be measured in every sector! Naturally, the yardstick of efficiency will differ from one sector to another. However, each of us must endeavor through his work to give his best to society and to justify his remuneration and income. We must take firm action to ensure a greater increase in profitability in all sectors of production. The socialist economy must ensure maximum and higher efficiency than the capitalist economy. If we want to achieve the socialist principle, the communist principle of remuneration, we must understand that if we have not achieved a higher efficiency and a higher profitability than capitalism we will not be able to do this. As I have stated before, we must beat capitalism in the field of technology, science and labor productivity. We must also beat it in the field of economic efficiency and profitability. (loud applause)

Each socioeconomic unit must organize its activity on the principles of self-management and workers self-administration and must have its own budget of incomes and expenditures. Even budgetary units must work on the basis of the principle of self-management and self-administration and have their own budget of incomes and expenditures. It is actually necessary to base in the shortest possible time the overall activity on the principles of self-management and self-administration even when we are compelled to finance certain activities from the budget by working out precisely what is being achieved from own incomes; what is being received from the budget and what each one is entitled to spend; and what must be produced and what must be given to society for these expenses. In education too, we can and must organize units on the basis of self-management and self-administration, on the basis of their own budget. The same thing applies to science, research, design, to the health sector and the cultural activity. Each theater, each cultural house and each cultural point must have its own budget of incomes and expenditures. It must know how much it can spend and also how much it must give. As the worker now works for 8 hours or 7 1/2 hours--and in the future he will work 7 hours--those active in the sociocultural field must know that they must work a number of hours and must perform one or another activity. This is also valid for music. We have ensembles which should give a number of concerts per week for the working people. Everything can and must be organized on the principle of self-management and self-administration, on the basis of own budgets and expenditures. (loud applause)

It is therefore necessary for us to firmly proceed to apply these principles in all fields. We must well weigh with what material expenditures and labor force we achieve our production. We must see to a greater increase in the net production and in the national income and we must ensure a just distribution of the national income for the development fund and consumption fund. Within the framework of the consumption fund, the part designed for remuneration must represent the greater share in the income of each working person.

On this basis we must ensure a greater increase in profits and their distribution in conformity with the law, including the achievement of funds for the participation in profits in keeping with the plan fulfillment of the item-specified production, of net production and profits and in keeping with the increase in economic profitability.

We must very clearly specify that to ensure a greater fund for the participation in profits, we must see that we record high economic profitability in all fields of activity. Observing the principle that each unit must receive in keeping with the plan fulfillment and profitability, the fund for profits and for participation in profits should not, as a whole, exceed the overall quantity and percentage of profits recorded in the respective branch. This presupposes that some people will receive more and others as much as they have achieved. Those who have not fulfilled their plan should not receive more at the expense of those who have achieved a surplus because this would be an uneconomical and nonsocialist principle; if they have not achieved any profits, they should receive no profits! (applause)

We achieved socialist equity when we ensured for all the same conditions, the same level of remuneration--however, for the same quantity of work. We cannot ensure the same remuneration for different quantities of work! At the same time, we ensure the participation in profits in keeping with the profits that have been achieved. If enterprises have not achieved any profits, the members of the respective working collective will not be able to participate in profits. Those who have exceeded profits will accordingly receive additional funds for participation in profits. These principles must be very clear and they must be applied resolutely. (applause)

All leadership councils must constantly watch over economic efficiency and profitability as one of their daily tasks. An important role in this respect is incumbent upon the financial bodies in all economic units which, in conformity with the law, must fulfill their tasks and duties and help leading enterprises and the working people's councils in carrying out their activity on the basis of the economic principles. They must draw attention to and disapprove of any expenses that are not in keeping with the legal provisions and are not efficient from an economic viewpoint. (applause) The law has very clear provisions in this respect. The economic director or the chief accountant can refuse to sign the documents on the release of funds if this is not within the legal provisions or if it is not efficient from an economic viewpoint. I must frankly tell you that so far I have heard of no instance in which an accountant or economic director has refused to sign such a document and sought advice from some higher body. Perhaps there are such cases and I have not heard about them. (applause) However, during control checks we have encountered many cases in which these duties were not fulfilled and yet the documents were signed. Some people even encouraged the director and the economic bodies to sign such documents and thus make uneconomical expenses. I have particularly insisted that all enterprise accountants and economic directors should be present at this meeting, because once and for all we must inject order into this field and the financial-economic cadres must fulfill their role in conformity with the law. The director and the chairman of the working people's councils may not like it, but you have no right to sign such documents; on the contrary, you must openly state whether it is a violation of the law and he who assumes responsibility will have to account for it. Do not assume responsibility to sign documents and to release funds or materials if this is not in keeping with the law and does not ensure economic efficiency! (applause)

It is necessary for the central and financial bodies--I am especially referring to the Ministry of Finance, the national bank, other banks, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Supply--to be more exacting and more efficient in resolutely implementing the legal provisions. We must do all we can so that our banking system and our central and county financial control apparatus--and this apparatus is quite numerous--will fulfill its tasks and role in controlling expenses and in increasing economic efficiency and profitability.

We must do all we can so that the principles of the new economic mechanism are well understood and constantly applied in order to base--as I have already stressed--each unit's activity on these principles. There are a number of very serious problems linked to this particular aspect of the activity. You know very well that we still have a number of enterprises which are not profitable and which receive funds from the budget. I want it to be well understood that, beginning with next year, we will no longer provide any funds from the budget to any economic unit. The units that will not be profitable must be eliminated. No activity without economic efficiency, without profitability! (loud appluase)

Through the revision of prices, which is now taking place, we will establish minimum profits and profitability both for the mining sector and for other sectors, which are entitled to funds from the budget--so that no one will come up with justifications. However, I must mention that the majority of enterprises that appeal to the state are not from the mining industry, but industrial and agricultural enterprises which have no justification for their uneconomical work. We should not have nonprofitable enterprises in agriculture! Such enterprises must disappear from our economy. (loud applause) We certainly have such units in construction as well where there is disorder, a grass waste of materials and lack of discipline. It is therefore necessary to understand that the new economic mechanism requires discipline and order, the observance of laws and efficient and profitable activity. He who does not respect this must end his activity and work elsewhere! It must be clear that we will no longer pay from the budget those people who do not perform good work. The economic units that do not show profitability must be helped to improve their work and where objective conditions hinder this the respective units should cease their activity and their workers should be transferred to other jobs. No one will be without work. We need a labor force and we cannot keep people who do not work or pretend to work and even pay them from the budget. This is completely uneconomical, comrades! (loud applause)

Thus our financial and coordinating bodies--from top to bottom--our planning and other bodies I have referred to before must fulfill their duties in conformity with the law and must constantly apply the provisions of these laws and the party decisions.

Linked with this problem, we have decided to apply, beginning 1 January, a single rate system in foreign trade activity; let us give up the notion: leu-foreign currency. (loud applause) We have only one kind of leu, comrades, and we must look after it, must make it grow--so to say--so that it becomes stronger. (loud applause) This requires us to work efficiently, to spend less for the production process and to increase the value of net production. Only thus will we be able to strengthen our leu, only thus will we increase its value compared with other international currencies. It depends on us to make this leu, indeed, become a strong instrument in the hands of our socialist society so that it is comparable and does not shy from competing with other currencies. (loud applause)

What does the above single rate system mean, comrades? It means that both exports and imports should be paid for at the same rate compared with one or another foreign currency. What we have in view next year is to proceed from a 15-lei rate for the convertible dollar and ruble. Therefore, the imports of raw and other materials will be paid for in the country at a 15-lei rate against the dollar. This means that these materials will enter the factory, the production process at this price. However, the enterprise exporting products will also receive 15 lei for each dollar. The more dollars an enterprise gets for its products--tractor, machine, clothes, fabrics, furniture and so forth--the more lei it will have. [paragraph continues]

(applause) I want to be well understood in this respect. It is an essential problem for developing economic exchange, for increasing efficiency and for injecting order into our country's economic activity. We can no longer continue with the same anarchy as up to now when we pay for imports at a rate of 3 or 5 lei per dollar--in certain cases even less--and for exports at a rate of up to even 50 lei per dollar. This activity can no longer be tolerated! The introduction of the single rate system must regulate and clearly show the activity and efficiency of each enterprise. All units are thus placed under equal conditions and must demonstrate how they can work!

We have decided to introduce the single rate system as of 1 January both so as to have time to properly prepare the application of this measure--although this decision dates back 2 years--and to eliminate certain anomalies in our current legislation bringing it into agreement with this principle.

We shall have to also correct production prices. Certainly, the main problem is to reduce the cost. However, in the case of numerous products we have great profits and in certain branches the price also includes transportation tax which artificially increases also the production indexes in terms of value and profits. We want to eliminate this state of affairs in the course of this year so as to bring some order to this problem so that the value of commodity production will include the profit established for the given branch. It will certainly differ according to branches--we will not be able to achieve uniform profits because the principle of differentiation is a general feature of the economic activity--however, we will remove from profits and prices all influences that distort reality. What we have in mind is that a smaller part of the total profits that will be established for branches and for products should be allocated for our domestic production and that a fund for giving an impetus to exports should be created. We must allocate additional means for export production which is being achieved, of course, at the appropriate established rate. (applause) Please, would all of you think about this principle and if there are comrades who have recommendations about how to better apply it, they should let us know. What we have in mind is that the draft rules that will be formulated in this field should be submitted for discussion at ministry and enterprise leaderships before adoption.

What we also have in mind is that all enterprises that are producing for export--including those in the industry delivering subassemblies--should have their own export plan. Certainly, if we ensure certain additional advantages for export then the enterprises delivering various subassemblies should also benefit from this. (loud applause) It is abnormal for those who perform assembly work--sometimes contributing only 40 percent or at most 50 percent to the production value--to benefit from all advantages and to accuse those with whom they have cooperated when there are difficulties. (animation, applause)

Therefore, in this field too we want to firmly apply the principles of the new economic mechanism and economic laws, including the principle of material incentive in keeping with the activity aimed at better capitalizing on export products.

It is necessary to firmly apply the objective economic laws. They are compulsory requirements for building socialism and communism and for asserting its superiority in the world. We must not fear and must not regret certain outdated things. Generally, the net production gives us the possibility to well understand and know the new things we are creating. The overall production has always been inappropriate. However now this situation has become a hindrance in our economy's development. When we produced little, when we participated to a small extent in international exchange, this was of no great importance. [paragraph continues]

However, when our economy has reached today's level, we can no longer have indexes that hide reality and hide our efforts and lead to high material and labor consumption. These indexes must be eliminated without any regrets, comrades! If we can get rid of them, let us see--so to say--that each enterprise organizes a very good cultural festivity. (animation, applause)

We must understand that the application of economic laws and economic principles is essential for our socialist society to demonstrate its superiority.

I do not want to further dwell on these problems. Each one in his field of activity must firmly apply these principles and must constantly struggle to improve leadership activity, must firmly apply the new economic mechanism so as to increase economic efficiency and profitability.

Comrades, I now want to refer to certain problems regarding foreign trade activity. More than once I have said that international exchange and production sharing is a necessity for us so that we can carry out the overall economic activity under favorable conditions. International exchange and production sharing must be the focus of the daily concerns of all states and party bodies, of all leadership councils and of all working people.

Without appropriate foreign trade activity--taking into consideration that we import a great part of our raw materials and many other materials--we will not be able to ensure the normal progress of production, the development of the forces of production and a general improvement of the material and cultural living standard. We must, therefore, understand that the problem of export production, the problem of quality and of ensuring exports on the basis of a single rate system and the better use of raw materials constitute one of the basic problems of our economic activity and of the new economic mechanism.

An important role in our international economic relations is played by our cooperation with the CEMA socialist countries and with the other socialist countries, taking into consideration that some 50 percent of our foreign trade is carried out with these countries. We must do all we can to ensure the further development of economic exchange, of production sharing both within CEMA and with the other socialist countries. This is how we must ensure that our mutual needs for energy, fuel, raw materials and equipment are met to a greater extent and that the provisions of the CEMA statute are applied in practice. It is a statute which establishes that the socialist countries within this body propose to achieve such cooperation that they ensure each country's economic activity under favorable conditions, the equalization of their development levels, the improvement of their peoples' well-being, the assertion of socialist principles and of the superiority of socialist relations on an international level. (loud applause)

It is necessary for us to intensify cooperation with the developing countries in the spirit of our country's general foreign policy and with a view to our mutual socio-economic development by placing these relations on the principles of equality and equity and by acting for the constant assertion and implementation of the requirements of the new international economic order.

At the same time, we will continue to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage which will ensure an equitable and smooth trade.

Within the framework of our international activity we must pay greater attention in the future to the problems of production sharing in various forms. Let us intensify our activity of organizing joint companies in various fields which are able to ensure stability for a longer period in exchanges and the mutual development of our economies.

Particular attention should be paid to ensuring equal trade balance and a balance of payments. It must be well understood that each enterprise, central and ministry that imports and exports products must strive to attain an equal trade balance, and particularly an equal balance of payments. It must be understood that we cannot import more than we export. From now on, unless we ensure the necessary payments, we will not import any new products. We must also remember that we have borrowed from various sources and that we must pay back our debts in the coming years. Therefore, we must export more goods of greater value so as to pay back and eliminate foreign debts concurrently with securing payment means for current imports. I am well aware of the fact that these issues have been discussed here, but I want to again draw attention to the fact that we will not approve, under any circumstances, imports which are not covered by secure exports to pay for these imports.

We must give priority to ensuring energy and raw materials. Therefore, in our foreign trade plan we must necessarily ensure the required payment means for these imports. All other industrial imports will depend on available payment means. It must be understood that all imports in the machine-building sector should be attained on the basis of an appropriate full compensation; that is, we must export accordingly the same quantity and quality of machine-tools in order to cover all imports in this field. We can easily attain this goal by developing production sharing. Therefore, we must attach importance and act to attain this form of long-term cooperation, which secures necessary imports for these products and the corresponding export of these products, thus reaching mutual balance.

I again stress the fact that we must limit the import of production materials to a minimum, by acting at home to secure these materials from domestic production, including by recovering and reusing certain raw materials, other materials and subassemblies, and by implementing programs for commissioning and beginning the manufacture of new products.

It is necessary to act to better utilize raw and other materials earmarked for exports. This means that we should produce quality goods of a high technological level and with low material consumption. In this way we can also obtain, in foreign currency, prices in accordance with the quality of products and with similar foreign market prices.

All enterprises, centrals and ministries should daily pay attention to attaining the export plan, as they should to their other daily concerns with integration of new products and reduction of consumption and imports. As far as import targets are concerned, they must be considered maximums, including those presented to you and envisaged by the plan. Export tasks should be considered as minimums, and all must act and make efforts to find new export sources in order to secure an equal balance of payments which, I repeat, should also provide for repaying part of our debts. We aim at liquidating our foreign debt in a certain number of years and foregoing further credits. We must act to ensure that the next 5-year plan be decisive in this respect, too. Even if we do not succeed in completely eliminating our foreign debts during the next 5-year plan, let it be decisive in this respect, meaning that by 1990 we will have completely eliminated all foreign debts. (loud applause)

I have referred to the fact that enterprises should better organize, on economic principles, their production earmarked for export. Generally speaking, it is necessary to base all foreign trade activity on economic principles. [paragraph continues]

This also means that foreign trade enterprises should have their own income and expenditure budgets, and should evaluate their activity in accordance with the exports attained. Their benefits, including those for remuneration, should be a percentage of the exports attained--something which is common practice in the world--from which they can cover their expenditures and attain certain profits and benefits. Let us put an end to the current practice of thousands of people being paid whether they sell anything or not, and going abroad 2-3 times a year at state expense without achieving anything. (loud applause) We must totally end this unnatural state of affairs by limiting the personnel and activity of foreign trade enterprises to that strictly necessary, in accordance with the volume of exports and imports and with the commission quota for these operations. Of course, commissions should be smaller for imports and much larger for exports, thus introducing the well-tried principle--it's true, this principle has been proven in capitalism, but it also applies to socialism--of material incentives in relationship to sales. Let us introduce the principle of commission agents paid in accordance with sales and foreign currency sums attained. Their remuneration should not be fixed, it should depend of sales made. (applause) As a matter of fact, we have started to introduce this practice domestically, but we move rather slowly in this direction. We must be more clear and less prejudiced. We do not violate any socialist principle if we let a man live from his work. If he works well, he can earn two or three times his remuneration, if he sells enough! (applause) There are certain comrades who saw the problem in a different light; but what do we do with those who cannot sell and do not earn their remuneration? Well, they should give up this job and look for another! (applause) It is simple. We cannot support anybody, we do not give social assistance in our economic activity. If he cannot sell, he is not a good merchant--not everybody is a good merchant--well, let him look for another job. There are jobs for everybody, in accordance with their ability.

Therefore, we do not violate any socialist principle by making men earn income in accordance with work done. The one who works well has unlimited income; of course, if they are within the established ratio [of high as opposed to low incomes]. We must create opportunity for people to really compete in working better, not to merely go to enjoy themselves in various restaurants abroad and then complain that their daily allowance is not enough. By introducing remuneration in accordance with sales attained, nobody need receive any more daily allowances or account for the way in which they spend their money. There is thus no more need for bookkeeping either. (applause) We can thus reduce bureaucracy and the number of accountants. (applause)

Therefore, we intend to introduce this principle both in foreign and domestic trade. As you well know, we are also thinking of creating opportunities in production, and small-scale production, for people to produce as much as possible so as to stimulate and give incentive to the people. The current principle at the basis of our foreign and domestic trade is a noneconomical principle which does not stimulate; on the contrary, it stimulates people to do nothing, since they have their incomes assured, regardless of the work they do. (animation, applause)

That is why we must take all measures to base all foreign trade activity on new and economical principles, so as to develop exports and international cooperation. In this respect, responsibility obviously devolves on all ministries, centrals, enterprises and central bodies. However, a particular role and responsibility devolve on the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, which must ensure the commendable implementation of the foreign trade and cooperation policy, and must show exactingness and discipline in applying these economic principles. With our products, we can ensure a foreign trade with good results and an equal trade and payments balance, including the repayment of debts in a certain number of years. [paragraph continues]

Let us carry out foreign trade activity which can contribute to developing our socialist society, raising the people's well-being, and also developing international cooperation, in the spirit of equity and justice among all states. Trade should become an element of the policy of national independence, detente and peace! (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, the fulfillment of the great tasks for this and next year, as well as for the current and next 5-year plan, requires the continuous improvement of the planning and management of our socialist economy and the entire society. We must better blend uniform management, on the basis of the uniform plan for socioeconomic development, with self-management and economic self-administration.

Indeed, we must create conditions for the assertion of the capability and initiative of our economic cadres, within the framework of principles, laws and the overall plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

I have stated before and I say it once more that by self-management and self-administration, one should not understand one's right to employ and spend financial and human means and to initiate actions as one wishes. Even those who are very familiar with the issues cannot know the overall requirements of society at a given time. It may happen that they are convinced that their branch or enterprise should expand several times over, without knowing well the country's needs or opportunities for sales abroad. As a result, we find ourselves in situations--as has happened in a number of cases--where we have developed production capacities in which big investments were made, which stay idle because of lack of orders. We must therefore properly understand that while developing self-management and private initiative, it is necessary to proceed from the uniform development plan, ensuring that these initiatives are in accordance with requirements for the overall and balanced development of all national economic branches and with requirements for raising the people's well-being.

A particular role is incumbent upon working people's councils, as collective bodies, which should responsibly discuss all aspects of both plans and budgets, aiming at attaining production under optimum conditions and with maximum efficiency. They must take all necessary measures and unswervingly act in this respect, in their capacity as representatives of the owners, producers and final users of products, of the working people and of all the people. Only in this capacity and only by this kind of action can the working people's councils fulfill, and they must fulfill, the important role incumbent upon them in the entire work of running socioeconomic activity.

Let us better apply the principles of workers and socialist democracy by actively engaging the broad masses, working people's meetings and general meetings in profoundly discussing all problems.

Let us finally do away with formalism in the activity of general meetings. To include 10-15 points on a general meeting's agenda, and to intend to resolve everything in this framework is impossible. Therefore, we must better organize the working people's general meetings. As far as annual plans are concerned, in the future we shall discuss them during special general meetings held in September, October and even November, with a single point on the agenda: the development plan for the next year, with all its problems including the budget, so that people can really discuss and examine them, can take appropriate decisions, thus fulfilling their role as owners, producers and final users of products, and can fully participate in adopting decisions that can best correspond to conditions prevailing in the respective enterprises.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to ensure the permanent and ever more active participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, in all the activity of enterprises and socioeconomic units. This is part and parcel of our socialist democracy and of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, which is being built by and for the people. Socialism must ensure the conscious participation of the working people and all people in leading the society. It must give them dignity and responsibility. It must help them realize that everything that is attained depends on them, and on their determination; that they are the true masters of material and intellectual assets, and of everything accomplished; and that all our party-state bodies work to serve the people, and must account to the people for the way in which they carry out their activity. (lively applause)

We must firmly act to strengthen the spirit of responsibility, order and discipline in all fields, and to unflinchingly implement the state's laws and party decisions. Nobody should deviate from the legal provisions and decisions! The principles of our party-state discipline require that, once adopted, party decisions and the laws should be unswervingly implemented, regardless of the fact that one person or another have a different opinion and believe that a better decision or law could have been adopted. As long as the respective decisions and laws exist, they are compulsory! Whoever violates them violates the party-state discipline and must suffer all the consequences, regardless of who he might be! (applause)

Important tasks in this respect devolve on the leaderships of ministries and other central bodies. We must proceed in such a way as to ensure that the collective leaderships in ministries thoroughly examine with a high spirit of responsibility the existing plans and measures, and resolve all problems emerging during the drafting and implementation of the plan. It is known that no matter how good a plan may be, a number of problems may arise during its implementation. There can be new contracts and new requirements which demand new supplies, as well as many other problems with which you are well familiar. Nobody can say: I have a plan and I am not interested in what happens. The enterprise, central and ministry must always take into account the fact that overall plan indexes and provisions must meet the concrete requirements of item-specified production and of commodities required, at a given time, by the economy or by exports.

I believe we have to draw certain conclusions even from the way in which this meeting has proceeded these 2 days. It has emerged that many problems were unsolved and many things could be clarified in these 2 days. I was told that when centrals and enterprises came face to face, certain enterprise directors and chairmen of working people's councils said that only now did they learn who are the parties producing certain materials for them, only now did they know what their partners look like. Although they have been cooperating for years, they do not know each other, they do not meet to discuss the problems. It must be understood that nothing is being resolved by letters and memoranda! It must be understood that when drawing up contracts, the leading councils should meet at one or the other enterprise. During the implementation of the contract, representatives of the respective councils should meet at a level mutually agreed upon and should visit their respective enterprises to see how work is progressing. The central and ministry should periodically call everybody in and arrange direct face to face meetings, as it did this time. This should be done at least twice a year in order to clarify things and ensure that people know each other, since this is also important, and to also ensure that both the plan and the established measures are known and understood in the same way by all. [paragraph continues]

It must be understood that no ministry leadership can think on behalf of all enterprise and central leaderships, and that together they will find much better solutions by working jointly, consulting with the enterprise and central leaderships, and jointly drafting the plan and implementation measures. This is the essence of collective work, this is participation in leading, in adopting decisions and implementing them! (loud applause)

I particularly want to refer to improving the activity of central coordinating bodies, which, together with ministries, share a great responsibility in drafting the plan and then implementing it. It is not enough to draft a plan and establish certain indexes and balances. We must daily follow it and control the way in which these plan provisions are being implemented. Where certain new problems emerge, we must make the necessary improvements.

In this respect, we have clear provisions in the planning, financial and supply laws. Therefore, we do not lack laws! What we need is to improve the working style and methods, and to move the center of activity from Bucharest offices down to enterprises, where the production is decided and the plan is fulfilled! (applause)

Of course, this also requires an increase in the responsibility of the Council of Ministers for a more consistent and better organized activity, and for the smooth functioning of all central bodies in order to ensure the uniform implementation of the plan, the 12th party congress decisions and the state's laws.

It is also necessary to strengthen control and to grant ever more skilled assistance in solving all problems efficiently and rapidly. We must put an end to current practices of bringing entire collectives in enterprises in order to draw up a plan of measures there, collectives that then leave only to return a few months later in order to draft another plan of measures without solving anything. We could do better without such control. Let us have fewer controls but instead send people who can resolve problems on the spot. As for the problems that cannot be resolved on the spot, problems which require authorization from ministries and other central bodies, experts should be sent within a period of several days to ensure their resolution. However, no problem should remain unsolved in any way. If we believe the enterprises are in the wrong, we should tell them directly why they are wrong and should clarify all problems. The practice of leaving things unresolved, in the hope that they will be solved by themselves, is harmful and must be thoroughly eliminated. (lively applause)

We have good decisions. We have everything necessary to fulfill every task of the socio-economic development plan. We must take every measure to attain them. Our workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, have demonstrated in their daily work that they unflinchingly implement party policy and that they are able to ensure the continuous development of the forces of production and our socialist society, successfully implement the program for construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and raise the country onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

As I have also mentioned at the meeting with the country first secretaries, we must raise the entire leadership activity onto the level of the great tasks set by the 12th congress. In this respect, an important role in running the entire activity devolves on party bodies and organizations. I have already talked about the great role and responsibility incumbent upon party bodies and organizations, and I do not wish to dwell now on those issues.

However, it goes without saying that all our party bodies, including the central bodies--the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, the Permanent Bureau and the Central Committee Secretariat--in accordance with duties incumbent upon them, must pool all efforts and concentrate all forces in the decisive sectors, and must ensure the appropriate control and distribution of cadres so as to be able to commendably fulfill our tasks in all fields. We must do everything possible to ensure that the next 5-year plan unswervingly attains the target of transition to a new quality in developing the forces of production, improving social relations and facilitating our country's advance to a new socioeconomic development stage, and on that basis, raise the people's material and intellectual well-being.

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that all participants in the meeting and the entire party-state aktiv will take responsible action to commendably fulfill tasks incumbent upon them. Let us do everything possible to conclude this year and the current 5-year plan with ever better results in all fields! From the rostrum of this enlarged meeting of the Working People's National Council, I warmly congratulate all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people for the great achievements to date. I wish them new and ever more important successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan, and raising the country onto new peaks of progress and civilization! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP")

I congratulate you, the cadres in the economy and the party-state aktiv for achievements to date, and hope that you obtain ever better results in carrying out the 12th party congress decisions. (loud applause and cheers) Let us spare no effort to continuously increase the country's economic force, to raise the people's well-being and to continuously strengthen the independence and sovereigny of our socialist fatherland! (loud applause and cheers)

Once back at your working places, you should do everything to ensure that all these problems are discussed in the leading councils and with the entire aktiv in order to establish measures to implement all targets. The July general meetings should occasion a discussion of both problems and envisage measures with all working people. Let us unite all our people's efforts to conclude the 5-year plan with ever better results! (loud and prolonged applause)

Once again, I wish you, all the working people and all our people new successes in your entire activity, much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP". All those present stand up and loudly cheer in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm for the RCP, the Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general)

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE ON 27 JUNE

AU151347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] It has been announced that Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre will pay an official visit to Romania on 27-28 June at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES VISITS NORTHERN MOLDAVIA

AU182002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/6/1980--Now in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P., the delegation of the Portuguese Socialists led by Mario Soares, secretary-general of that party, visited the north of Moldavia on June 18. They paid visits to economic units, tourist spots, historical establishments and monuments of Romanian feudal art.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON CARTER VISIT

AU181414 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Washington--U.S. President Carter expresses a desire to continue with Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the SFRY Presidency, during his official visit to Belgrade at the beginning of next week, the useful and fruitful dialogue on current problems of the contemporary world which he had with President Josip Broz Tito. A high White House official informed the press of the political framework of Carter's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia. He said that President Carter attaches special significance to a visit to the Flower House and the laying of a wreath at President Tito's tomb.

The visit to Belgrade will offer President Carter an opportunity to discuss questions of interest to both countries with Cvijetin Mijatovic. These questions will include the policy of nonalignment in the world and the current situation in Europe.

The high White House official in conclusion assessed that in the last 3 years U.S.-Yugoslav relations have been following a rising line and he stressed that in his talks with Cvijetin Mijatovic, Carter will strive for the utmost exploitation of opportunities to expand them, respecting the differences in the social systems of the two countries and in views on certain questions of world politics.

TANJUG: U.S. TO COORDINATE 'JOINT STRATEGY' AT VENICE SUMMIT

LD181316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 18 (TANJUG)--The official U.S. expects the coordination of joint strategy for policy in the next decade from the Western summit to take place in Venice on June 22 and 23. In this respect, the White House thinks of safeguarding the Western alliance's present positions and of preventing any upsetting of balance between the two blocs' armed forces.

The other day, U.S. leading officials evaluated that the Western world was now in a situation like that in the early fifties, i.e. in the cold war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Anyhow, the official Washington still points out the U.S. foreign policy is aimed at continuing the process of tension-easing and widening cooperation between Eastern and Western countries. In this context, one condition is emphasized: The policy of detente should be observed by all.

For the U.S. right now, a violation of the agreement on detente is the most manifest in Soviet troops' entering Afghanistan. It may be concluded from this that there is no return to previous moods as long as the crisis over Afghanistan has not come to an end.

The White House's stands like this on ways to detente are also seen here as a public message to the heads of Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and the Western European community in terms of a basic question to be taken up by the U.S. delegation at the Venice summit.

SOVIET OPTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Sundic Views Initiatives

LD182152 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Latest actions for the solution of the Afghan crisis: One is the statement by Indian External Affairs Minister Narashimna Rao, in Parliament, and the other is the letters from Japanese Communist Party Chairman Kenji Miyamoto to Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. Both initiatives imply urgent withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Milika Sundic comments:

It will soon be 6 months since the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan. However, as things stand at the moment, there are very slim chances that the Afghan crisis will be solved in a peaceful manner. If we believe foreign agencies, the government of Babrak Karmal would not be able to hold on for a single day if the Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan. This practically means that at the moment there can be no possibility of a withdrawal of the Soviet troops unless the Soviet Government decides to enable Afghanistan to decide its own fate by itself. Well-meaning advice from various sides to do so has been unsuccessful and pressure and warnings from the West even more unsuccessful. The Soviet Union has turned a deaf ear to both.

This is very likely the reason why Indian External Affairs Minister Narashimha Rao said in his statement yesterday in Parliament that India considered that the time had come when ways other than military means should be found to solve the Afghan problem while still possible because the formulation of a political solution in Afghanistan is now more urgent than ever.

Bearing in mind the fact that in all its reactions to the Soviet action in Afghanistan India has showed exceptional moderation, the latest statement by Narashimha Rao can be assessed as an additional and even increased Indian effort to solve the Afghan crisis as soon as possible. The statement, which is very skillfully put, also shows India's discontent with the Soviet hesitation to find a political solution to the Afghan problem.

Japanese Communist Party Chairman Kenji Miyamoto also advocates a political solution to the Afghan crisis in his letters to Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. The leader of the Japanese party demands from Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union immediately withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, and from President Carter that the United States stops all interference in the Afghan problem. In view of the fact that the CPSU and the Japanese Communist Party recently normalized their relations after a long break on the basis of known principles of noninterference in internal affairs, the letter from Kenji Miyamoto to Leonid Brezhnev can be included--as can the statement by Narashimha Rao in the Indian Parliament--among constructive initiatives aimed at ending the Afghan crisis in the spirit of recognized international norms.

The stand by Japanese communists on Afghanistan is especially important considering that the Japanese party did not denounce but rather supported the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

In his letters to Carter and Brezhnev, Kenji Miyamoto advocates a settlement of relations between the United States and Iran by means of negotiations, while he demands the Soviet Union take a political initiative for the settlement of disputed questions with Japan. Kenji Miyamoto proposes to Leonid Brezhnev that a meeting be held between the representatives of the two parties to discuss Soviet-Japanese relations.

Although it is difficult to foresee the Soviet reaction to Narashimha Rao's statement in the Indian Parliament and to Kenji Miyamoto's letter to Leonid Brezhnev, considering that neither is to the Soviet Union's liking, it is unlikely that the Soviet reaction will be as nervous as on some earlier occasions, especially to the statement by the Indian minister of external affairs.

Relations between India and the Soviet Union are very good and friendly. This obliges the Soviet Union to behave with greater consideration toward Indian reservations about the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

It is also difficult to believe that Moscow will act rashly in its assessment of Kenji Miyamoto's letter because this would again bring into question the relations between the CPSU and the Japanese Communist Party.

POLITIKA Correspondent's Report

AU181012 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 80 p 2

[Report by R. Bajalski, special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 June--Reconciling itself with the fact that a political calming down cannot be expected in the near future regarding Afghanistan and Kampuchea, as well as within these countries, Moscow is more and more clearly inclined to the variation according to which the Kabul and Phnom Penh regimes should reach conciliation above all with their most sensitive neighbors. Therefore Soviet diplomacy is concentrating on stimulating the Karmal government's contacts with Pakistan and the new Kampuchean regime's contacts with Thailand.

There are several reasons why the above mentioned variation is considered as best serving the purpose.

The Case of Afghanistan

The fact that the Soviet Government is not even thinking of withdrawing its army from Afghanistan before it can reliably assess that Babrak Karmal's government is able to maintain power with its own forces, indicates an undisputable fact. This is a government that still lacks a reliable support in its national community. This is well known here, although it is never said in public. What is said is something else, which is undoubtedly of secondary importance but can be used as a reason for the stationing of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which has already lasted a long time. It is insisted that all foreign attempts at undermining the stability of the present government in Afghanistan are being carried out from and channelled through Pakistan.

Therefore, it is concluded here, in the sequence of moves in the process of "political regulation," the next step is an agreed normalization of relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is borne in mind, of course, that only the government of Babrak Karmal may interpret the interests of Afghanistan.

TESLIC ON IMPORTANCE OF VRHOVEC'S VISITS TO ASIA, AFRICA

AU172045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 80 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "On the Nonaligned Course"]

[Text] The visits of Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec to some friendly nonaligned African and Asian countries have called attention not only to the common interest in advancing our very good bilateral relations but also to the broadest agreement in our appraisals of the world situation and of the role of the nonaligned policy and movement in overcoming difficulties.

According to Vrhovec's appraisal, the nonaligned movement has been insufficiently active during a rather long period. It has somehow allowed itself to stay on the sidelines even though it is primarily the vital interests of nonaligned countries that have been most gravely affected by the gathering dangers in the world.

What has in fact happened is an absurdity: At the very time when the nonaligned policy has reached a very high level of its assertion as a moral-political factor of contemporary life, stagnation has taken place in the nonaligned movement's activity. This has had a negative effect on the entire international situation and on self-confidence in the ranks of the movement. Even more, this passiveness is also at variance even with the views and demands of some bloc factors that demand greater involvement of nonaligned countries in solving all unsolved problems.

The essence of this specific situation is in the fact that the policy from the position of force and blocs, that is, the policy of confrontation has fallen into crisis. The interferences and interventions that are taking place are an expression of the weakness rather than the strength of the superpowers. At the same time the most prestigious and influential factor of detente and of the policy of noninterference and nonintervention remains passive at a time when it is objectively the strongest and when its opportunities are the greatest. According to some views, this is the result of certain different orientations and certain different appraisals of the individual great problems and crises in the world. This is certainly not the only explanation of the phenomenon.

The importance of Josip Vrhovec's talks in some nonaligned African and Asian countries is precisely in the fact that they have called attention to the unjustified nature of that passivity and to the opportunities for action from the nonaligned policy position. Naturally what is essential for joint action is not the form but rather the democratic spirit dominant among the ranks of the nonaligned movement, an even stronger affirmation of the principles of true nonalignment and the strengthening of its role as an independent political factor in world relations.

For this reason it is generally believed the Vrhovec's talks in the friendly countries have come at the right time. The talks have confirmed identical deliberations and identical interests and they are leading to various actions which must be the prime consideration of the nonaligned movement and policy. We are bound to this by the President Tito's messages and work that still today enjoy the universal recognition of all factors of international life and especially of the nonaligned countries.

DORONJSKI RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM WORLD PARTY LEADERS

CSSR's Husak

LD142030 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, has sent Stevan Doronjski a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his appointment as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In the telegram Husak expresses the conviction that the traditionally friendly relations between the CPCZ and the LCY will continue to deepen and develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and peace and security in the world.

Ceausescu's Greetings

LD170748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stevan Doronjski, on the occasion of his election to this post, has received congratulations from General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu.

Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu expresses to Doronjski the best wishes in performing the mission entrusted to him which constitutes realization of the great decisions of the 11th Congress of the LCY for the well-being and happiness of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"I am deeply convinced that the close relations of cooperation existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will develop in all domains for the benefit of our peoples and countries and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world," Ceausescu's telegram states.

Mongolia's Tsedenbal

LD162353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], has sent Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the following telegram:

"Dear Comrade Doronjski,

"On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and on my own behalf I am sending you cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"It is our firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue in the future to develop and strengthen in the interest of socialist construction in our countries, the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

"I wish you, dear Comrade Doronjski, from the bottom of my heart, good health and much success in your responsible work directed at the benefit of the Yugoslav people, on behalf of consolidating socialism and peace."

CUBAN BANK DELEGATION SIGNS $40 MILLION CREDIT AGREEMENT

LD181126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A $40 million credit arrangement was signed in Belgrade today between the National Bank of Cuba and the Zagreb Bank (Zagrebacka Banka), Yugobank-Associated Bank (Jugobanka-Udruzena Banka) and Associated Belgrade Bank (Udruzena Beogradska Banka), regarding credits for Yugoslav exports of equipment, ships, complete installations, services and capital goods to Cuba. This arrangement should provide an incentive for improved cooperation between the economies of the two countries. It has the objective of providing facilities for interested Yugoslav and Cuban economic organizations.

During its visit to our country the Cuban delegation, led by Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, held several meetings with Yugoslav businessmen. During these meetings it was pointed out, among other things, that all opportunities for economic cooperation in relation to the true potential of the two countries' economies had not yet been exhausted. This deal should contribute to the further pomotion of mutual cooperation involving (?the banks) which are signatories to the agreement.

The signing ceremony was also attended by Dr Ksente Bogoev, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, Deputy Governor Ilija Marjanovic and Vice Governor Ilija Popovic.

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY RECEIVES POLISH NAVY COMMANDER

AU181655 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 80 p 6

[Summary] Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, undersecretary of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, received in Belgrade yesterday Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander of the Navy of the Polish People's Republic, who is heading a delegation of the Polish Navy on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

BULGARIA'S PENKOV HOLDS TALKS IN ZAGREB

AU181650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 80 p 7

[Summary] Today the economic delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Penko Penkov, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, visited the Chamber of Economy of Croatia in Zagreb and held talks with Milan Rukavina-Sain, president of the chamber, his associates and representatives of several work organizations on advancing mutual economic relations. "Penkov and Rukavina emphasized mutual interest in the further comprehensive development of economic cooperation which is lagging behind the objective potential."

IKONIC'S TALKS WITH JALLUD IN TRIPOLI REPORTED

AU181020 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tripoli, 16 June, TANJUG--In Tripoli today, Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, received Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who at the head of a Yugoslav delegation paid a brief working visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and had talks with several members of the Libyan Government on promoting bilateral cooperation between the two countries. In a long friendly talk readiness for an even more rapid development of the relations and cooperation between the two friendly socialist and nonaligned countries was expressed. At the same time mutual needs and possibilities, particularly in economic cooperation, were indicated.

Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, conveyed greetings from the Yugoslav leadership to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Major Jallud, while Major Jallud returned the greetings from the Libyan leaders.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Norwegian Envoy

LD190210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Norway resolutely support peace, international cooperation based on equality, freedom and independence of all countries and nations and their sovereign right to be the masters of their destiny, stated President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today, receiving the letters of credence from Norway's newly-appointed ambassador to Yugoslavia Tore Bogh.

By permanently strengthening and expanding their cooperation, the two countries are giving a major contribution to the establishment of international links and to cooperation among European countries, said Mijatovic, adding that they are encouraging all steps and actions conducive to the relaxation of international tensions, improvement and promotion of international relations in their entirety.

Norway appreciates the active and constructive role of Yugoslavia in the efforts for strengthening security in Europe, said Ambassador Bogh. He stressed the active participation of the two countries in implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and their participation in the efforts for strengthening and expanding cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries with a view to establishing a just international community.

New Zealand Envoy

LD190211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia strives for the continuous strengthening and promotion of allround cooperation with all independent countries based on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. This statement was made by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today, at a ceremony during which he received credentials from the newly-appointed New Zealand ambassador to Yugoslavia, James Harrison Weir.

Mijatovic said that such cooperation contributes to the creation of conditions for universal progress and the democratization of political and economic relations in the world.

During the ceremony, Mijatovic said that the large Yugoslav immigrant community in New Zealand, which recently celebrated the centenary of the arrival to the country, represents a positive factor of rapprochement and establishment of mutual links between the peoples of New Zealand and Yugoslavia. Speaking of President Tito, Ambassador Harrison said that Tito was one of the great men of our time and that he greatly indebted mankind who look into the future with hope [as received].

GRLICKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD172308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG)--Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, today received the Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, Rayko Nikolov, at the ambassador's request. In the ensuing talk, the state of affairs in the world's progressive movements, particularly in the nonaligned movement, and the LCY activity internationally were discussed.

MIJATOVIC GIVES DINNER FOR ITALIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE

LD172337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife last night gave an informal dinner for Carla Pertini, the wife of the president of the Republic of Italy. Mrs. Pertini, who is a psychologist, is in our country to aquaint herself with the work of our individual health and pedagogic institutions.

POPIT, RIBICIC VISIT BAKARIC IN HOSPITAL

LD190154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Ljubljana--Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, this afternoon visited Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency, at the clinical center in Ljubljana where he is undergoing general examination and treatment. Franc Popit and Mitja Ribicic had a long, cordial conversation with Dr. Vladimir Bakaric.

MINIC STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF STABILIZATION POLICY

AU181555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Slobodan Rakovic report]

[Text] The four-member working group of the central committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, including Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marija Todorovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia; Dragoman Radojcic and Radenko Puzovic, members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, today held talks in Valjevo Krusik enterprise on implementation of the economic stabilization policy. Slobodan Rakovic reports:

In an open and self-critical discussion the most responsible representatives of the Krusik enterprise expressed the view that the economic stabilization policy has been accepted by all members of their collective. Good programs have also been adopted and the effects achieved so far have been [word indistinct]. It is believed that in the Krusik enterprise's consistent implementation of Krusik's own production plan must be the basic direction of actions. According to that plan, this year Krusik must increase its production by 55 percent and its exports this year should total 80 billion old dinars.

Participating in the discussion, Milos Minic emphasized the great successes achieved by Krusik in the past 5 years and added that the stabilization actions cannot be (?carried out by declarations). We must not fail to implement the stabilization policy and for that reason every single individual must become engaged in this action. The petty bourgeois mentality has appeared among the ranks of the workers class and we must sharply oppose such phenomena. None of the set tasks can be fulfilled without more work and greater discipline and to achieve this it is necessary to change the attitude of all. We can increase productivity only by work, not by agitation, Milos Minic pointed out today during the talks at the Krusik enterprise.

DUSAN POPOVIC DISCUSSES SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, DELEGATE SYSTEM

LD181433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] Novi Sad--During the last 2 years the delegations and delegates of the organizations and forums of the League of Communists of Vojvodina have played a significant role in building a correct attitude by the League of Communists toward the Socialist Alliance. This was said at the consultative meeting today in the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina dedicated to the activity of the League of Communists in the development of the SAWP of Vojvodina as the political basis of the delegate system.

In his introductory address Dusan Popovic, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina, described the work of the sections of the Socialist Alliance during the past 2 years as having special importance. These sections, of which there are 3,000 in Vojvodina, Popovic stressed, have introduced many novelties into the work of the SAWP of Vojvodina. These ensure that the organization is always topical, at the center of events and capable of drawing together and organizing all democratic forces. They ensure that it is always the epitome of socialist self-management interest. "Practice has denied suspicions that the development of the new method of work can bring about the erosion of mass political activity in the Socialist Alliance. On the contrary, sections have attracted many people who formerly were not interested in the earlier rather general work in the organizations of the Socialist Alliance. However, in this new practice there is also ineptitude, aimlessness and still unresolved questions. For instance, the reasons why the trade unions have not come more to the fore as a separate sociopolitical factor of the delegate system, a factor which with greater force would open associated labor toward this system and our society as a whole, against the technocratic forces trying to close up the delegate system, and against bureaucratic attempts to separate the delegate system from its basis, must be investigated more thoroughly."

Because the delegate and political system in general and in our province too has not been completed, Popovic warned, there are inadequate links and responsibility by executive and administrative organs in respect to the delegate assemblies, especially the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

"Popovic drew attention to the fact that as the sections asserted themselves some executive and administrative organs began to offer them 'partnership' in adopting important decisions. Political consent or agreement was sought with the sections so as to use them as political passports to facilitate implementation of individual measures and decisions and, in some cases, to foist these measures and decisions on the delegate assemblies. In fact, this amounted to an attempt to turn the Socialist Alliance into a political basis of executive power and not of the delegate system."

The sense and the spirit of the address by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, at the meeting today was that the working class has to be given more scope to enable it to appear on the sociopolitical scene and to decide all social questions, especially in social reproduction. Workers must not only be good producers, but fighters for new relations too, Alimpic stressed. A serious ideopolitical struggle for stabilization must be waged now and this struggle can be won only if the working class takes a direct part, and the struggle for income, according to Alimpic, must become the basic motive in the struggle for stabilization, development and planning.

SERBIAN COMMISSION DEMANDS RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMUNISTS

AU181918 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Summary] At its session today the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Serbia pointed especially to the need for intensification of the political responsibility of communists in carrying out their working tasks and implementing the stabilization policy as well as the need for a reassertion of criticism and self-criticism. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

"The present socioeconomic situation demands a very resolute struggle against irresponsible behavior, offenses against the moral image and failures to respect the principles of democratic centralism. This is true, as was pointed out during the discussion at the session of the commission, because, if the attitude toward the obligation to work and the economic stabilization policy represents a criterion of the communists' responsibility, then we cannot be quite satisfied with the level of that responsibility." As a matter of fact, responsibility is all too often lacking in relations to such important problems as investments, association of labor and pooling of resources, development of income-based relations, higher productivity, implementation of social accords and self-managing agreements, idleness, negligence and double morals. "In addition, it cannot be said that the reaction to technobureaucratic, liberalist and opportunistic behavior has been sufficiently prompt. In some communities even the ideological-political dissociation from those individuals, who publicly declare themselves in favor of certain decisions but do nothing to implement them, has been lacking."

Many basic organizations of the League of Communists still follow the practice of taking ideological-political measures only in connection with certain situations such as losses in economic operations, violations of human relations, embezzlement of social property and failure to fulfill elementary statutory obligation. This shows that some basic organizations are insufficiently sensitive to the phenomena of opportunism. "It is precisely because of their insufficient preparedness that they fail to react to certain negative phenomena and even to certain hostile actions."

Proceeding from the view that criticism and self-criticism in the League of Communists represent the main levers to strengthen social responsibility, the Statutory Commission noted that the behavior of communists in carrying out the decisions that have been agreed upon is not being regularly subjected to critical appraisal. Even when such appraisals are made, it frequently happens that the pertinent situations and shortcomings are noted whereas those responsible for them are not named. The fact that at times errors are even disregarded or covered up and that well-meaning reminders of errors are often understood as malicious sufficiently clearly attests to the state of criticism among us. The same applies also to self-criticism. Even when it is heard, it is rather formalistic and insufficiently open. It often manifests itself as a demagogic maneuver calculated to preserve certain acquired positions, to win the favor of the audience and to reduce the severity of measures taken against certain actions.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

AU171505 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 12 June, TANJUG--At a session presided over by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the new working text of the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

At the session the Presidency also discussed a report on the propaganda-subversive activity which is being carried out against our country and republic. The discussion noted that all attempts at such activity, attempts we are facing more or less constantly, have been unsuccessful owing to the high patriotic, self-managing awareness of the working people and citizens, the unity of the peoples and nationalities and the resolute involvement in preserving and strengthening the achievements of Tito's course of our independent socialist development.

At the session the Presidency also adopted decisions on amnesty and adopted proposals for awards.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMITTEE WITH ETHIOPIA--Yesterday in Belgrade the Yugoslav-Ethiopian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation discussed specific forms of economic relations between the two countries and agreed that agriculture is especially important for the expansion of their cooperation. The committee's working groups for agriculture, investments, scientific-technical cooperation and commodity trade examined new forms of cooperation in these fields. In 1979 the commodity trade between the two countries totaled $32.5 million whereas in the first quarter of this year alone it totaled $19.8 million. The Yugoslav and Ethiopian delegations at the meeting were headed respectively by Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Shawl Hailu, Ethiopian minister for government farming development. Assefa Wolde, Ethiopian ambassador to Yugoslavia, participated in the talks. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR IN KOSOVO--Dr Imer Jaka, Kosovo provincial secretary for education, science and culture, received yesterday in Pristina Sokrat Plaka, Albanian ambassador to Yugoslavia and exchanged views with him on cooperation between Kosovo and Albania in the fields of science and culture. Possibilities for further advancing and expanding this cooperation were also considered. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 80 p 6 AU]